Alaska
Public Utilities Commission

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE

For the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1985

Including 1984 Utility and Pipeline Carrier

Operating Results

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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March 15, 1986

The Honorable Ben F. Grussendorf
Speaker of the House
and
The Honorable Don Bennett
President of the Senate

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to AS 42.05.211, we herewith submit to the Legislature through your offices the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1985.

Respectfully yours,

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

To date there have been three Sunset Reviews of the Commission. One (1984) was administrative and technical in nature; two (1979 and 1985) focused on what the mission of the Commission should be, i.e., which utilities should be economically regulated and what procedures should be used to efficiently carry out the Commission's mandate.

The tough question which has not been addressed is what resources must be available to fulfill the Commission's statutory responsibilities. The answer to this question directly affects how and how well the mission of the agency is carried out and involves two important considerations. The calculation of a budget is mainly a technical exercise; the more difficult and sensitive consideration is to determine where the budget monies should come from.

History has dictated that the Commission, like most line agencies, competes for its "fair share" of the available revenue pie. History also confirms that for five consecutive years, the Commission's budget has been reduced; and that the budget appropriated for authorized personnel positions (86 percent of its budget) has consistently been underfunded.

Add to this factual situation the demands of utilities and pipelines, and their consumers and shippers, to have their requests addressed promptly by the Commission. Couple this with the requirement of a quasi-judicial agency to base its conclusions on facts usually gathered in an evidentiary hearing, and to render its decision in writing. The result--frustration and concern by the Commission and its constituencies.

What are the options?

1. Continue to operate in the current mode and hope that no major negative consequences will result.

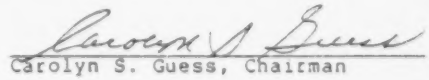
2. Reduce the workload of the Commission, commensurate with its existing resources. (1979 and 1985 Sunset Review Recommendations provide a starting place.)

3. Increase the funding of the Commission from the State's operating budget.

4. Develop an alternate method of funding the Commission's operating budget.

Any evaluation of these options must consider the basic reason for the existence of regulatory commissions--namely, to protect captive utility customers and pipeline shippers served by monopoly providers. Given recent budget experience and the State's current revenue picture, the resource option which will best assure that our mission is fulfilled is an alternative funding approach. In fact, over thirty-five states fund the operating budget of their public utility or public service commission directly from those who benefit from the existence of the Commission, the utility ratepayer and the pipleline shipper.

It is timely in light of the State's current revenue picture to address who should pay for the services provided by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission. Thus, the questions of what to regulate and how to regulate cannot be separated from the funding required to regulate, if the protection assured the public by the Alaska Public Utilities Commission Act is, in fact, going to be timely provided. The Commission continues to be committed to working with the Legislature to develop the most cost-beneficial approach to performing its assigned tasks.



Carolyn S. Guess, Chairman

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In previous annual reports, this message has taken as its focus some particular technical, administrative or regulatory issue of current interest and presented a discussion from the perspective of the Executive Director. The current legislative debate over proposed changes to the Commission's enabling legislation suggests that a more broadly based set of comments is in order for this year's message.

The general theme of this discussion is the proposition that Alaska law, and specifically AS 42.05 and AS 42.06, impose upon the Commission and its Staff the obligation to act in the public interest. While it might be suggested that this is intuitively obvious, some of the proposed changes to AS 42.05 and the testimony in support of such changes are flawed in their failure to include what should be the paramount consideration. Instead of directing our concern at the convenience of utilities or the alleged intrusions on the part of regulators, we should be asking whether or not the current law or the recommended changes to it continue to promote safe and reliable service at fair and reasonable rates. In other words, is it in the public's interest?

It is clear the regulatory oversight is not always warmly received by the entity being regulated. Utility management and even boards of directors are inclined to discount the value of outside scrutiny, which they may perceive as interfering with their management prerogatives. Some proposals go so far as to suggest that there are only two real purposes for utility regulation: regulation exists to protect established certificated territory (monopoly position) and to provide timely rate relief when a utility so requests. Somehow, the concept of acting in the public interest is conspicuously absent from this formula.

Those utilities which are cooperatively owned and organized have told the legislature that regulation is duplicative. The theory presented is that cooperative boards of directors are elected by, and are directly responsible to, the owner/ratepayer. The addition of utility regulation, they contend, accomplishes nothing more than adding cost and confusion to a process that would work better if left alone. The theory is appealing, but the day-to-day reality of utility operations simply fails to produce the desired results. It may be true that some small rural cooperative boards are in touch with the needs of their constituents as well as the business needs of the utility. In the majority of cases, however, the highly technical aspects of utility management require specialized expertise and a commitment of time and resources often beyond the scope of a volunteer board. The result, as the Commission has witnessed in several specific dockets, has been a utility in genuine need of public interest overview.

An excellent example of the situation described occurred with one of the larger electric cooperatives, in the State. Given the size of this organization and the management resources available to it, one would expect to find a "well oiled" machine using sophisticated management techniques and being highly responsive to an informed board of directors. Instead, just a few short years ago, the Commission was faced with a company, responsible for meeting the power needs for more than half of the state's population, in a most precarious financial position. Following a management review by an independent consulting firm, over one hundred fifty recommendations for changes and improvements were offered, most of which the utility agreed were necessary and in the interest of enhanced utility management and operations.

Even more recently involving a cooperatively owned utility, following a request for rate relief, an initial Commission investigation resulted in an amended utility request for a lower amount. Further investigation prompted the utility to withdraw the request completely. It seems that there is substantial evidence to suggest that the public's interest requires protection even where a utility is under a cooperative ownership structure.

The APUC has repeatedly stated its understanding that the legislature must establish Commission jurisdiction and regulatory guidelines. Where ambiguity exists, the Commission welcomes necessary legislative clarification. Of equal importance, however, is that the debate over technical changes to the law should include a full consideration of the public interest and the ability of consumers to adequately protect themselves in the absence of regulation. Perhaps the worst scenario, one to be avoided at all costs, would be a legal mandate which gives the appearance of public protection while simultaneously removing all of the mechanisms which would allow such protection to take place. Some of the proposals now pending before the legislature seem to produce that result, but I am confident that a complete discussion which continues to focus on sound public policy will avoid the dishonesty of what would amount to an empty promise.

John B. Farleigh
Executive Director

AGENCY PERFORMANCE[1]

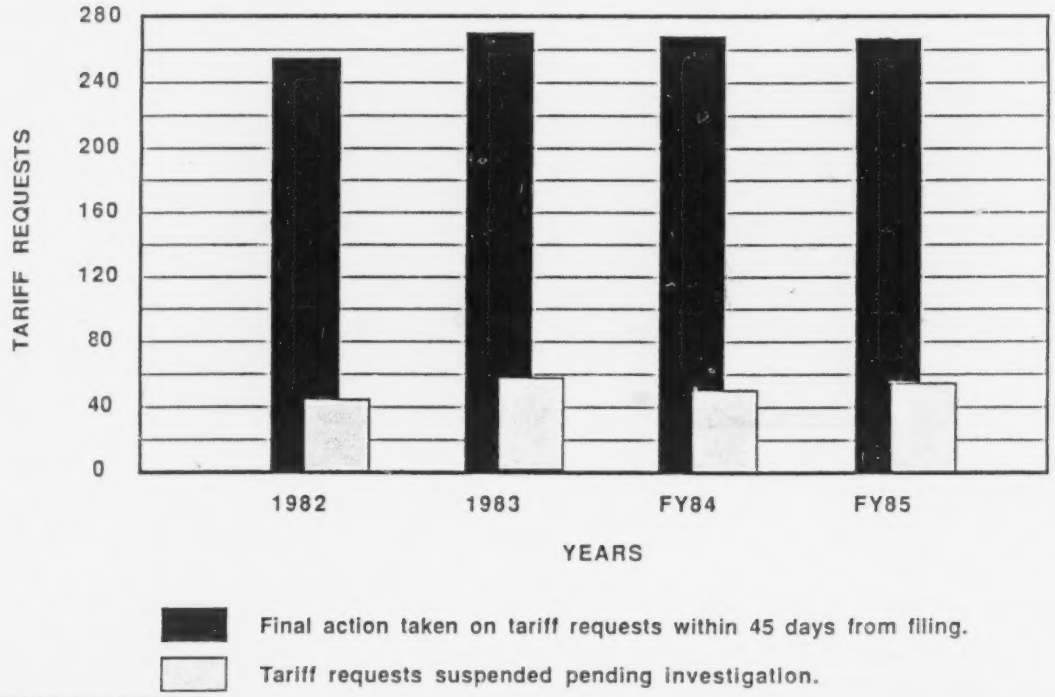
The Alaska Public Utilities Commission continues to function in its primarily reactive role in fulfilling its responsibilities; it responds to requests from prospective and existing utilities and pipelines to serve new areas and routes; it approves rates and conditions of service of a regulated public utility and pipeline carrier; and it investigates and responds to consumer and shipper inquiries and complaints concerning rates and practices of utilities and pipelines.

A major portion of the Commission's workload can be quantified. Of 278 unregulated utilities and pipeline carriers, 113 utilities are economically regulated under AS 42.05 and 14 pipeline carriers are regulated under AS 42.06. These utilities and pipeline carriers must have Commission approval before any rate, rule, or condition of service can either be initiated or changed.

Therefore, the vast majority of the Commission's workload is comprised of responding to requests of regulated entities for changes to their tariffs. Exhibit I quantifies the annual number of tariff requests the Commission has received from regulated utilities and pipeline carriers since 1982. It is interesting to note that over a four-year period, the Commission has consistently taken final action within 45 days on approximately 85 percent of all tariff requests.

EXHIBIT I

TARIFF REVISIONS - ACTIONS TAKEN



[1]The Commission reminds the reader of an Annual Report format change first implemented last year. Agency Performance statistics are reported on a fiscal year rather than a calendar year basis.

Exhibit II, Requested Changes to Utility and Pipeline Tariffs, shows a statistical breakdown of requests for changes in regulated utility and pipeline tariffs during this same period of time. Of the total proposed tariff changes in FY85, 84 percent were rate related; over 77 percent of these filings were prompted by changes in fuel costs, a significant number resulting in decreased rates because of the decrease in diesel fuel cost. Each time a fuel increase or decrease triggers a rate change, the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) subsidy, as well as the rate which a utility offers to small power producers for non-firm power purchases, must also be adjusted. It should be noted that the eligible utilities receiving PCE are not all required to be economically regulated. As of 12/31/85, 83 utilities were participating in the PCE Program; this constitutes a 20 percent increase in program participants over the same period last year. (See Appendix, p. 82) As new utilities are established and the benefits of the Program are communicated, further increases in PCE filings can be forecasted.

Another noteworthy aspect of FY85 tariff activity is found in Exhibit II's reference to non-recurring rates and new service offerings. Both of these categories showed more than a 50 percent increase over FY84. Isolated tariff changes by electric utilities and "fine tuning" by telephone utilities toward actual costs of non-recurring services appear to be the reason for the increase in non-recurring rate requests. In the case of new service offerings, 77 percent of FY85's activity in this category is attributable to telephone utility filings. As these utilities install "state-of-the-art" digital switching equipment throughout the state, more sophisticated services, such as call-forwarding, call waiting, speed-calling, etc., become both available and affordable to even the smaller, more rural communities of Alaska.

EXHIBIT II

REQUESTED CHANGES TO
UTILITY AND PIPELINE TARIFFS
1982-FY85

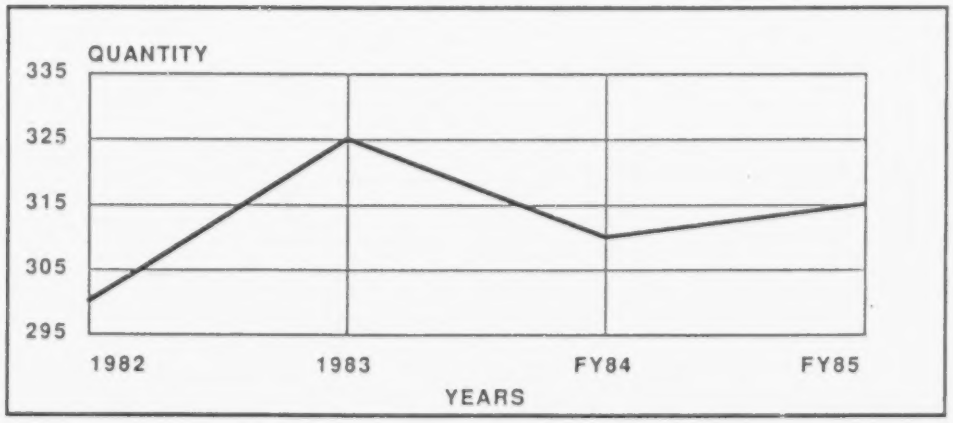
CATEGORY	1982	1983	FY84	FY85
General Rate Increase	20	12	14	21
General Rate Restructuring	6	14	2	2
Rates - Non-recurring	15	38	17	38
Fuel Cost Rate Adjustment				
Power Cost Assistance				
Non-Firm Power Purchase Rate	130	169	163	160
Gas Cost Rate Adjustment				
Cost of Power Adjustment	18	25	26	27
Wholesale Power Cost Rate Adjustment	9	9	21	18
Change in Rules	36	31	20	17
New Service/Equipment Offerings	33	4	5	13
Contracts	9	8	4	7
Miscellaneous	21	15	36	12
TOTAL	297	325	308	315

In its FY84 Annual Report, the Commission indicated its belief that tariff change activity in general would be on the upswing in FY85. Exhibit III substantiates that contention. Due to inherent difficulties in "counting" the true measure of tariff requests, this demonstrated rise in activity may undervalue the Commission's real workload. As noted above, any typical rate-related tariff change submitted by an electric utility will also generate the requirement for a Power Cost Equalization and Non-firm Purchase Power Rate analysis and Commission decision. Statistically, such filings are counted only once; however, they really present the workload equivalent of three filings. Another example of under-counting is found in the area of rate cases. It is not at all unusual for a utility to submit a simultaneous request for an interim and permanent rate change. If circumstances require, some form of rate restructuring (rate design) may also be requested by the utility or ordered by the Commission in the same proceeding. Heretofore, such requests are counted only once in the General Rate Increase category, but can present the workload equivalent of three separate proceedings.

Looking to FY86, the Commission projects a continued increase in tariff activity. Newly certificated electric utilities should result in increased activity in PCE filings. It is still expected that Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decisions may result in reduced revenues for local exchange telephone companies; if and when this occurs the companies will have to seek rate relief from this Commission. However, the time frame cannot be accurately predicted at this time because of the complexity of the issues under consideration by the FCC.

EXHIBIT III

TARIFF REVISIONS FILED 1982-FY85



As Exhibit IV, Dockets Opened 1982-FY85, shows, this category of workload appears to have seesawed from 1982 to FY84 with somewhat of a stabilizing trend noted in FY85[1]. Rate-related dockets constitute more than one-half of all dockets opened in each of the years reported in Exhibit IV. It should be noted that although smaller utility rate cases may not always present highly complex issues, they do generate difficulties associated with audit logistics. Abbreviated statutory time frames within which the Commission must act on requests from small utilities further exacerbates the demands placed on agency resources.

Exhibit IV suggests that there were no rate restructuring dockets in FY85. However, as indicated above, a number of rate design phases were incorporated into cases otherwise counted in the general rate increase category. Of particular significance to this workload were cost of service studies and the rate designs considered with the general rate increases proposed for the four service areas of Alaska Power and Telephone and the two service areas of the Copper Valley Electric Association.

EXHIBIT IV

DOCKETS OPENED
(OTHER THAN CERTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS)
1982-FY85

DOCKET CATEGORY	1982	1983	FY84	FY85
General Rate Increase	12	8	11	13
Rate Restructuring	3	15	5	0
Rates - Other	13	5	7	10
Change in Rules	5	4	8	5
New Service/Equipment Offerings	3	2	0	0
Contracts	2	1	2	1
Quality of Service	2	2	2	1
Management Practices	3	1	0	2
Generic Proceedings	1	2	1	2
Regulations (Commission Initiated)	1	2	1	0
Interconnect Agreements	1	3	0	0
Miscellaneous	1	9	5	7
TOTAL	47	54	42	41

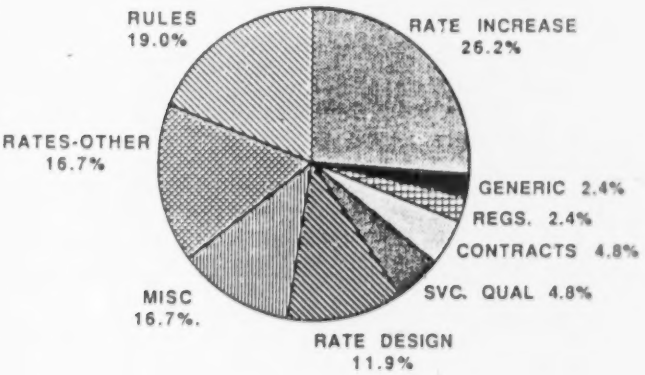
[1] If permanent Commission action on a utility tariff request is not forthcoming within 45 days after it is filed with the Commission, a docket is opened which necessitates an investigation by Staff.

Exhibit V, Composition of FY85 Dockets, graphically demonstrates the continued preponderance of rate-related cases presented for Commission determination. A further increase in the number of FY85 general rate increase dockets is also noted.

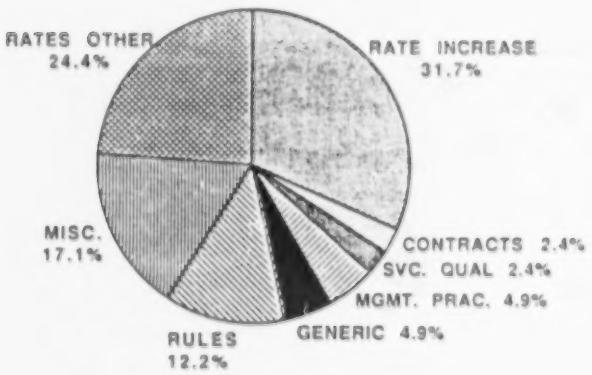
EXHIBIT V

COMPOSITION OF DOCKETS

COMPOSITION OF FY84 DOCKETS



COMPOSITION OF FY85 DOCKETS



As Exhibit VI, Certification Proceedings Applications Received 1982-FY85, suggests, FY85 gave the Commission a needed respite that allowed it to effect procedural changes to increase the efficiency of certificate proceedings. Included in these procedural enhancements is a new application format which is intended to streamline the process and minimize the amount of information required to be provided by the requestor. This new format has been noticed to the public with final Commission action expected in FY86.

In FY85, the Commission saw a 33% increase in water utility filings and expects this level of activity to remain high as small utilities continue to merge into larger municipal systems. An increase in new certificate applications for water utilities is also a strong probability based on informal communications from potential applicants with Commission Staff (Staff).

On the refuse side, it is likely that an increase in certification activity will take place in FY86 as a direct result of the Commission's decision to allow refuse utility competition in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. As evidence of the projected workload attributable to the growth in refuse utility filings, the Commission notes that the total number of refuse applications filed in the first six months of FY86 has already exceeded the total number filed for the entire FY85 reporting period.

The Commission did realize an expected 50% increase in electric utility applications in FY85. In last year's Annual Report the Commission forecasted this increase based on the implementation of the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program and its effect of identifying previously uncertificated electric utilities. This program "by-product" is expected to continue in FY86.

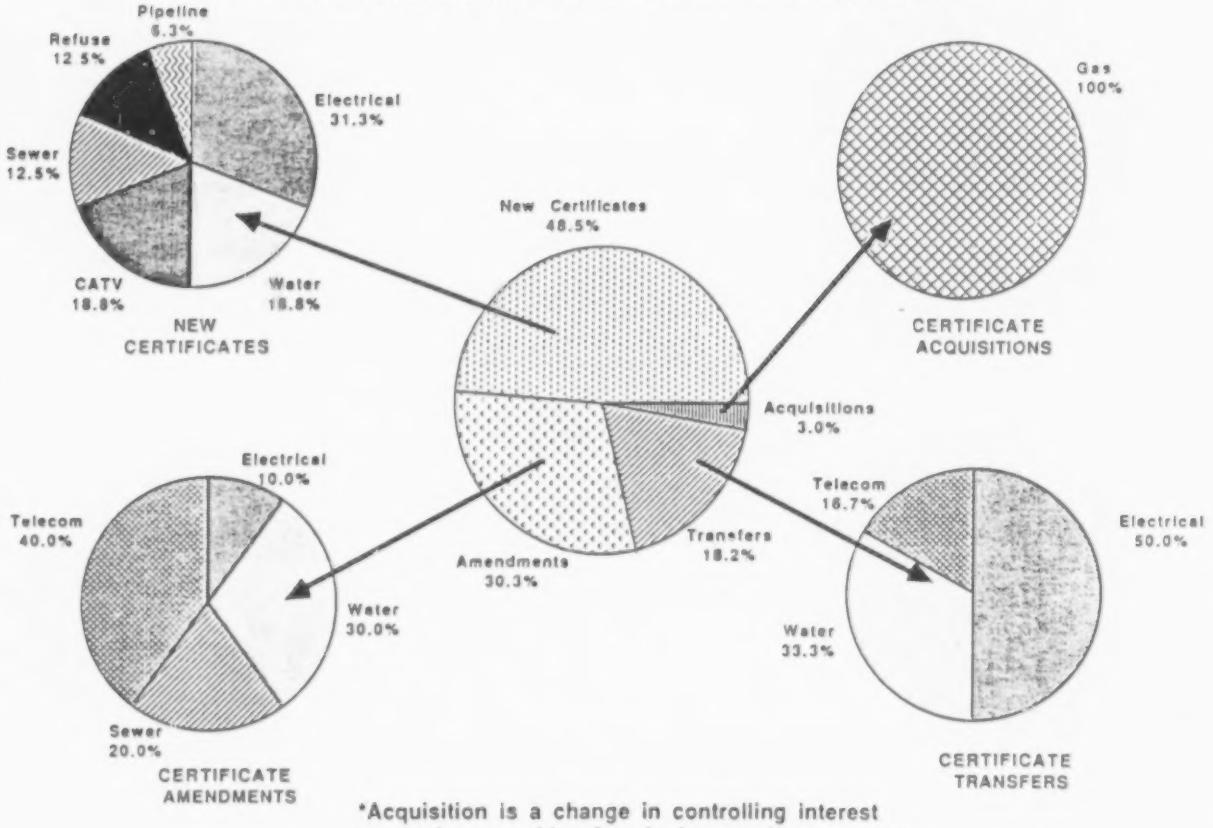
EXHIBIT VI

CERTIFICATION PROCEEDINGS
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED 1982-FY85

CATEGORY	1982	1983	FY84	FY85
New Certificates	16	23	17	16
Amendments	18	15	20	10
Certificate Transfers	4	8	6	6
Acquisitions	1	4	2	1
TOTAL	39	50	45	33
CATV	3	9	7	3
Electric	9	7	5	9
Gas	2	1	2	1
Pipeline	1	1	2	1
Refuse	1	10	7	2
Telecommunications	11	9	11	5
Wastewater	-0-	5	5	4
Water	12	8	6	8
TOTAL	39	50	45	33

Exhibit VII graphs the FY85 Composition of Applications received by type of utility and kind of application. As anticipated the volume of activity in the telecommunications area continues to be significant and underscores the Commission's belief that national policies of the federal government will continue to increase the Commission's workload in this changing and volatile regulatory arena. Also significant is the amount of electric utility activity in various application categories. Given the relatively large number of electric utilities in Alaska, a continuation of this trend will result in even greater numbers of certificate requests, especially service area amendments, in future reporting periods.

EXHIBIT VII
FY85 COMPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED



*Acquisition is a change in controlling interest or stock ownership of a single operating company. Transfer is a change in operating company.

Substantive Commission orders reflect findings and conclusions based on evidence included in the formal record of Commission proceedings. Procedural orders relate to procedures and schedules necessary to process a utility's request. Exhibit VIII, APUC Orders Issued, reflects stability in the numbers of orders issued over a two year period. It is interesting to note that this trend results in approximately 33 orders published per month.

The second part of Exhibit VIII, Change in Caseload, is noteworthy as it represents the result of new case management procedures made effective approximately mid-FY85. The Commission's internal concern for improved case management techniques was validated by the findings of the Division of Legislative Audit during its participation in the "sunset review" of the APUC. In response to this concern, the Commission implemented procedural changes necessary to accurately reflect through its case processing statistics, the substantial work that had been accomplished in processing cases. Not only has the Commission taken an aggressive approach to closing dockets that are substantively complete, but with the aid of a new computer program, cases which require follow up after a final Commission decision are being monitored outside the docket to ensure compliance with future filing requirements. The net result of these efforts has been a marked increase in "dockets closed" for FY85 compared to previous years. A more accurate picture of Commission progress in this area is found at the end of calendar year 1985; 150 dockets were closed representing a 50 percent increase over FY85.

EXHIBIT VIII

APUC ORDERS ISSUED
1982-FY85

CATEGORY	1982	1983	FY84	FY85
Substantive	159	220	160	134
Procedural	165	232	245	267
TOTAL	324	452	405	401

CHANGE IN CASELOAD

Pending Cases Beginning of Year	192	210	249	251
New Dockets Opened	86	104	87	74
Dockets Closed	68	65	85	100
Pending Cases End of Year	210	249	251	225
Percent Change in Pending Caseload	+9%	+19%	+1%	-10%

As a result of these new procedures, the statistical analysis of the Commission's pending inventory of active cases is much more accurate. This, in turn, leads to more reliable future year workload forecasting, manpower and budget planning and anticipated improved methods of docket scheduling.

The Status of All Open Dockets as of June 30, 1985, (Exhibit IX) is divided into two categories. Active Dockets are those in which no written Commission decision has been issued while Inactive Dockets are those in which a substantive Commission decision has been rendered, but additional Commission action, either administrative or procedural must be forthcoming.

EXHIBIT IX

STATUS OF ALL OPEN DOCKETS
(June 30, 1985)

ACTIVE DOCKETS

Suspended (Under Investigation)	Set for Hearing	Post Hearing (Awaiting Additional Filing)	Post Hearing or No Hearing Required (Awaiting Written Commission Decision)	Post Hearing or No Hearing Required (Substantive Order in process)	Other	Total
52	7	5	23	8	4	109

INACTIVE DOCKETS

Post Substantive Order (Awaiting Supplement Filing)	Post Substantive Order (Awaiting Cost Allocation/ Closing Order)	Subsequent Phase Not Yet Scheduled	Court Appeals	Other/ Reconsideration	Total
20	72	4	19	1	116

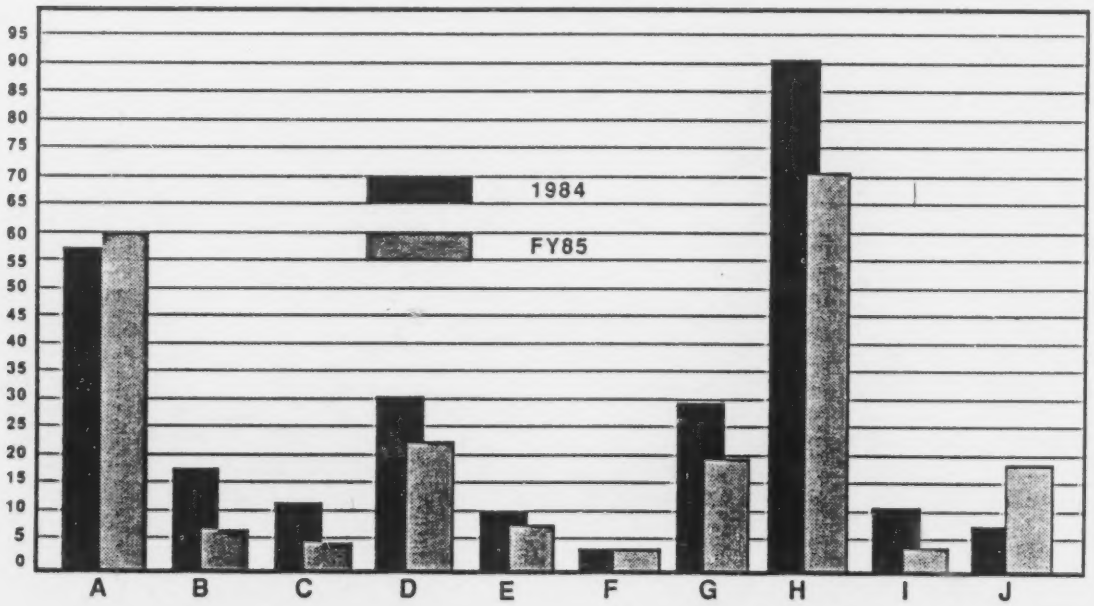
Total Open Dockets 225

In last year's Annual Report the Commission indicated its concern over the substantial percentage of dockets in which all the evidence had been heard or read, but which awaited a final written Commission decision. The establishment of a hearing officer position was a first step to address this situation. With the hiring of a part-time hearing officer (funded through vacant authorized positions), a 26 percent reduction in dockets awaiting written Commission decision has been realized in a twelve month period. (Exhibit X)

Progress in the management of the inactive dockets has also taken place in FY85. Primarily a result of the improved procedures discussed above, the total numer of inactive dockets was reduced by 17 percent compared to the FY84 number. The number of dockets awaiting cost allocation/closing orders decreased by 21 percent in FY85 and by the end of calendar year 1985 had decreased by 58 percent.

In the past, court appeal cases were included as part of the pending inventory of dockets. An appeal of right can only be taken from a final order; therefore, cases on appeal are, by definition, completed and should be removed from the Open Docket report. Steps are being taken to accomplish this in FY86 as part of the Commission's enhanced computer and documents processing capabilities. A synopsis of significant court appeals has been added to this year's Annual Report and can be located in Appendix, page 79.

EXHIBIT X
STATUS OF ALL OPEN DOCKETS



A- Suspended (under investigation)
B- Set for Hearing
C- Post Hearing (Awaiting Additional Filing
D- Post Hearing or No Hearing Required (Awaiting Written Commission Decision)
E- Post Hearing or No Hearing Required (Substantive Order in process)
F- Other
G- Post Substantive Order (Awaiting Supplement Filing)
H- Post Substantive Order (Awaiting Cost Allocation/Closing Order)
I- Subsequent Phase Not Yet Scheduled
J- Court Appeals

Exhibit XI, Informal Complaints by Category, reveals that consumers are concerned about the amount they pay for public utility services and are sensitive about the manner in which they are billed for those services. Movement towards cost-based rates, increasing commodity costs and growing consumer awareness contributed to the increase in activity reflected in the Billing Practices and Rates and Charges categories.

Investment in new utility plant facilities and improved maintenance procedures may account for the decline in the number of Quality of Service problems being reported to the Commission. Most quality of service complaints continue to emanate from rural areas and their resolution continues to be a high Commission priority.

A slowing growth rate and more definitive line extension policies have effected the Service Availability and Line Extension problems being brought to the Commission for resolution. The concern most frequently communicated by consumers in this regard is their inability to obtain reliable information regarding the dates or time frames for service installation.

EXHIBIT XI

INFORMAL COMPLAINTS BY CATEGORY
1982-FY85

CATEGORY	1982	1983	FY84	FY85
Billing Practices	253	250	282	312
Rates and Charges	369	328	345	410
Quality of Service	331	374	378	274
Service Availability and Line Extensions	330	333	323	291
TOTAL	1,283	1,285	1,328	1,287

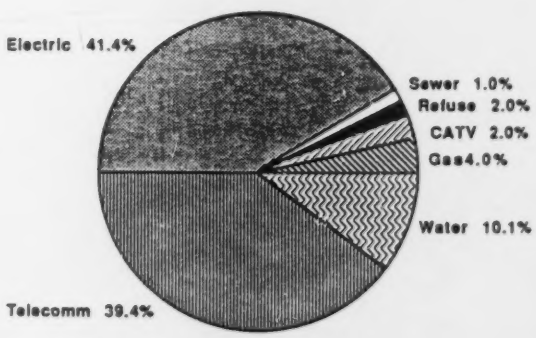
Exhibit XII, Composition of Informal Complaints, reveals that the electric and telephone utilities continue, as expected, to generate the majority of informal complaints. These types of utilities also account for the greatest number of customers and the largest plant investment. The projection that telecommunications complaint activity would dramatically increase has not materialized; however, a significant portion of consumer inquiry is attributable to questions and confusion surrounding the various aspects of telecommunications deregulation.

Other complaint activity which may appear to have minor statistical impact, remains significant in terms of legitimate consumer concern. For example, the increased cost of gas at the well-head and the construction costs associated with additional pipeline facilities of Enstar has caused consumer anxiety to rise along with rates. The attractiveness of gas as an energy source for space heating continues to expand and the demand for this service in areas where certification has occurred is now raising questions regarding main extension policies. It should also be noted that small water utilities also account for a relatively large number of consumer complaints compared to the number of customers served. Small water utility customers which number only 3,177, 9 percent of the total number of water customers, generated 62 percent of all water utility-related complaints.

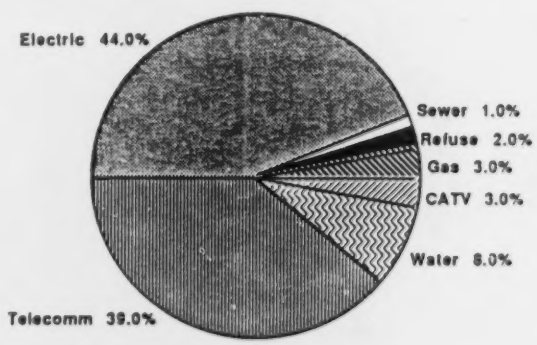
EXHIBIT XII

COMPOSITION OF INFORMAL COMPLAINTS BY TYPE

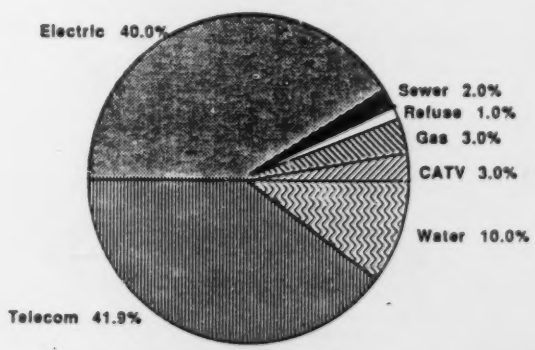
1982 - 1,283 Complaints



1983 - 1,285 Complaints



FY84 - 1,328 Complaints



FY85 - 1,287 Complaints

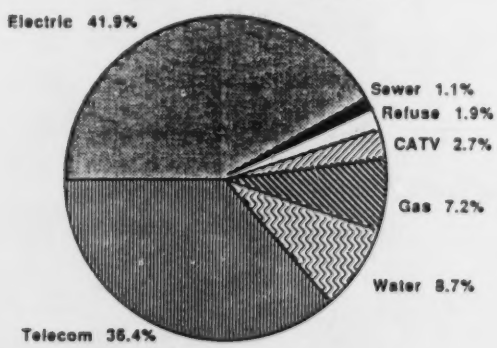


Exhibit XIII, Consumer Protection Contact Summary, reflects an increase in the amount of communication between the Commission and consumers, utilities and other interested parties. Very often these contacts are in the nature of information or clarification requests and, as such, are not reflected in the other exhibits that deal primarily with complaints which are utility-specific.

EXHIBIT XIII

CONSUMER PROTECTION/PUBLIC INFORMATION
CONTACT SUMMARY
1983-FY85

CATEGORY	1983	FY84	FY85
Telephone Contacts[1]	5,897	6,654	7017
Conferences[2]	261	299	277

As noted in footnote 3 to Exhibit XIV, Complaint File Activity, procedural changes have taken place to more effectively track complaint progress. Included in these changes is the creation and maintenance of complaint files on a more comprehensive basis. This provides more complete documentation of complaint issues and serves as a proper record in the event that formal Commission intervention is required. As reflected in this Exhibit, the complaint resolution process has continued to keep pace with new complaint files opened (even given the expanded scope discussed above). This fact coupled with the continuation of prior year efforts to close out dated complaint files has resulted in a net 12 percent decrease in pending complaints.

EXHIBIT XIV

COMPLAINT FILE ACTIVITY
1982-FY85

	1982	1983	FY84	FY85
Pending Complaints Beginning of Year	240	121	105	112
New Complaints Received	280	267	239	643[3]
Complaints Resolved	399	299	232	656[3]
Pending Complaints End of Year	121	89	112	99
Percentage Change in Pending Complaints	-50%	-29%	+7%	-12%

[1] Includes both incoming and outgoing calls.

[2] Includes meetings with consumers, utility personnel, media representatives and other persons concerned with matters pending before the Commission.

[3] Significant increase in this catagory compared to prior years is due to new procedure which opened complaint files for both written and many telephonic complaints.

If a consumer or other party is not satisfied with resolution of an informal complaint, the Commission's regulations provide a procedure whereby a formal complaint may be instituted. If a formal complaint is accepted by the Commission for adjudication, its status is elevated to that of a docket, thereby, initiating appropriate regulatory procedures. Most complaints, however, are resolved through the informal complaint procedure. However, in FY85, four formal complaints were filed with the Commission all of which resulted in the opening of dockets.

The next section of this Report documents significant Commission activity which occurred during FY85 and anticipated for FY86. The financial information and operating results section presents information for CALENDAR YEAR 1984, the latest audited data available.[1]

[1]The annual reports of utilities which present their audited financial data for the last calendar year are not received until May of the current year, thereby making it impossible for the Commission's Annual Report to the Legislature to provide more current financial information.

SIGNIFICANT COMMISSION ACTIVITY

ENERGY

Certifications

ENSTAR SALE TO SEAGULL

As indicated by the Commission's previous report to the Legislature, the spin-off of ENSTAR Natural Gas Company (ENSTAR) from its parent corporation has generated a great deal of regulatory activity. During 1984 the Commission approved a set of terms and conditions which allowed the sale of ENSTAR Corporation, ENSTAR's parent, to Unimar Company, a Texas General Partnership. However, Unimar subsequently filed an application with the Commission in which it proposed to sell the assets of ENSTAR Natural Gas Company and the stock of Alaska Pipeline Company to Seagull Corporation, a Houston-based company engaged in oil and gas exploration, development, and transmission activities. A hearing on that application was held in 1985, at which several parties expressed concern over the fact that Seagull is a relatively small company, engaged in the risky business of gas exploration, and has no experience in the public utility field. It was alleged that ownership of ENSTAR by Seagull would increase risks to ENSTAR and its Alaskan ratepayers. The Commission ultimately approved the application; however, the approval was conditioned in several ways; e.g., Seagull was prohibited from encumbering ENSTAR's assets by using them as collateral for financing non-utility business activities, and Seagull was required to maintain separate books and records for ENSTAR.

AEG&T APPLICATION TO PROVIDE STATE-WIDE G&T SERVICE

Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. (MEA), and Homer Electric Association, Inc. (HEA), wholesale customers of Chugach Electric Association, Inc. (Chugach), formed a generation and transmission (G&T) cooperative, Alaska Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative, Inc. (AEG&T). In 1985, AEG&T requested a non-exclusive certificate of public convenience and necessity to operate as a G&T utility to serve the entire state of Alaska. After a number of pre-hearing conferences and hearings on the matter, the Commission granted a limited certificate to allow AEG&T to build and operate a gas turbine generator unit on the Kenai Peninsula to provide needed electric energy to consumers of HEA. Issues presented in this case, several of which were matters of first impression, included innovative financing (leverage leasing) and the resultant tax benefits and risks. The request by AEG&T for statewide certification is expected to go to hearing by mid-1986.

SMALL ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Also before the Commission in 1985 were numerous applications by small electric utilities for certification, transfer, or service area extensions. Included among the areas involved around the State were Manley Hot Springs, Nikolski, St. Paul, Eagle, Nelson Lagoon,

Galena, Russian Mission, and Central. The majority of these applications have been approved by the Commission, but a few require the filing of additional information and subsequent analysis. The Commission anticipates final action on these incomplete applications in early 1986.

Investigations

AVEC INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

The investigation into the service and safety practices of Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AVEC), continued in 1985. The Commission required AVEC to retain a licensed professional engineer to assess the safety of its facilities. However, the Commission concurred with a request of AVEC to postpone inspection of its facilities until after the winter months, in order to minimize the cost of the inspection. In June, 1985, AVEC submitted its engineering report which confirmed numerous violations of the National Electric Safety Code (NESC) in most of AVEC's 44 villages; e.g., exposed conductors lying on the ground, long runs of broken utilidors exposing cables, inadequate cable clearances, and unprotected wiring within power plants. In addition, there were de-energized and abandoned cables which could not be distinquished from energized ones. The engineering report found that facilities in only one of AVEC's villages, Minto, fully complied with NESC requirements.

In December, 1985, AVEC reported that the deficiencies listed in the report had been corrected. The Commission Staff indicates that it will conduct an inspection of the service improvements in early 1986. Staff is currently working with AVEC to establish a preventive maintenance program and to define clear lines of responsibility and authority, within the organization in order to avoid repetition of NESC violations and to provide more reliable service in its service areas.

AP&T COMPLIANCE PHASE OF INVESTIGATION

The investigation into the management practices and quality of service of Alaska Power & Telephone (AP&T) continued in a compliance phase in 1985. The Commission anticipates conclusion of this investigation by June 1986. The Commission's decision in AP&T's rate case which was considered simultaneously with its ongoing management investigation led to refunds to AP&T's customers in Craig and Hydaburg.

NORTHERN POWER & ENGINEERING (COLD BAY) INVESTIGATION COMPLETE

Reliable service has returned to the village of Cold Bay with the transfer of the utility operations from Northern Power and Engineering Company to G&K, Inc. The transfer culminated a three year[1] Commission investigation into safety problems in the village. Under G&K ownership, the Commission has received numerous reports about the improved utility service provided by G&K since it assumed ownership. Although work continues to completely renovate the sys m, the major safety problems have been corrected.

AEM COMPLAINT AGAINST GVEA

Under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) of 1978, an electric utility is required among other things, to purchase power from independent power producers at a price no greater than the utility's avoided cost. In 1985, the Commission received a formal request from a potential cogenerator, AEM, to require Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc. (GVEA) to purchase energy produced by AEM as a by-product of its planned coal facility at Healy. GVEA had declined to purchase the energy on the basis that AEM's price was greater than the utility's. The Commission expects to issue by March, 1986, a proposed decision for comment on this matter of first impression, hotly contested in a week-long hearing in 1985.

FUEL PURCHASING PRACTICES OF GWITCHYAA ZHEE

In 1985, the Commission began an investigation into the fuel purchasing practices of Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company, the electric utility in Ft. Yukon, as a result of a complaint from a Fairbanks fuel supplier that the utility had purchased fuel from an affiliated company at a higher price than the Fairbanks fuel supplier had offered to the utility. Since both electric rates and PCE subsidy amounts reflect fuel prices, the Commission determined there was cause to institute the investigation.

The Commission's Staff has recommended that a cap be placed on the fuel cost that the utility may include in rates, and that further investigation be made to see what refunds are required. The investigation is continuing as the utility prepares additional information which it believes will justify its purchasing decision.

CHUGACH INVESTIGATION IN COMPLIANCE PHASE

The investigation into the management practices of Chugach Electric Association, Inc. (Chugach), now in the compliance phase, appears to be nearing completion. In August, 1985, the Commission received a report from the compliance auditors, Stanley Consultants, delineating the progress that Chugach has made in implementing the priority recommendations in the initial audit document. The report concluded that Chugach has completed the majority of the 1983

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[1]The former owner of G&K, Inc., disagreed with the Commisson's findings and appealed the decision mandating changes and upgrading of its facilities to Superior Court. During the pendency of this case, the utility was sold to its present owner.

management audit recommendations, but additional improvements in planning functions and in cost control of major projects were required. Staff is currently working with Chugach on a procedure that would assure the Commission that the utility's major projects (i.e., those exceeding $500,000) receive Board of Director approval prior to the expenditure of any monies and that monies for the projects are available.

CHUGACH NOT REQUIRED TO FORM AG&T

Following lengthy hearings on the issue of whether Chugach engaged in unreasonable managment practices (as alleged in a formal complaint by Homer Electric Association, Inc. (HEA) and Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. (MEA), by its failure to establish a separate generation and transmission utility), the Commission concluded that evidence did not support the position of HEA and MEA. However, the Commission concurred with Chugach's wholesale customers that inadequate planning by Chugach had in the past and could in the future have detrimental effects on the reliability of service provided to HEA and MEA customers. Rather than continue in an adversary proceeding to address this concern, the Commission through informational requests and informal meetings with affected utilities continues to monitor the adequacy and reliability of electric energy provided in Southcentral Alaska.

Rate Filings

AEL&P OFFERS MORE EXPERIMENTAL RATES

Alaska Electric Light & Power continues to be a leader among regulated electric utilities in load research and load management, which in 1985 resulted in a request to offer more voluntary experimental rates. Included in its tariff, approved by the Commission, were experimental off-peak rates for electrical space heat, storage, and battery charges.

CHUGACH PERMANENT REQUEST WITHDRAWN - INTERIM RATE REFUNDED

While a summary of the rate cases acted upon during FY85 is on pp. 76-78 of this report, it should be noted that the request filed by Chugach Electric Association, Inc., for a 12.62 percent permanent overall rate increase was withdrawn during the course of the Commission's investigation, and refund of the authorized interim increase was ordered.

ENSTAR REQUESTS RATE INCREASE

As a result of completion and permanent financing of the Beluga gas pipeline, ENSTAR Natural Gas Company which provides service in the Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs, as well as to 60,000 Anchorage area consumers, requested a 24.6 percent permanent increase in its rates. A lengthy public hearing was conducted in the case, followed by briefing by the parties, and a decision is expected in early 1986.

LOCATE CHARGES UPHELD BY COURT

In FY85, after briefing and hearing, the Commission approved tariffs proposed by Chugach Electric Association, Inc., Anchorage Telephone Utility, and Anchorage Municipal Light & Power Department which would require anyone making more than a specified number of requests for the location of underground facilities to pay the cost of providing that service. MultiVisions appealed this decision to the Superior Court; however, the Court upheld the Commission's order. The methodology for calculating the rates for this service is presently before the Commission for decision in 1986.

Other Tariff Change Requests

CHUGACH PROPOSAL TO ELIMINATE APPLICANT CONSTRUCTION

The issue of applicant construction of line extension facilities, intensely discussed in the proposed electric service standards, was also the subject of a proposed change to Chugach Electric Association, Inc.'s (Chugach) existing tariff. The request by Chugach to eliminate the right of applicants to contract for their own line extension construction attracted attention from developers, independent contractors, and an electrical union. The Commission concluded that the evidence presented by Chugach did not support its proposed tariff revision. This decision is currently on appeal.

MEA PROPOSES NEW LINE EXTENSION FORMULA

In addition to a complete revision of most of its tariff, Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. (MEA), also requested a change in its line extension policy, reinforcing the observation that this rule has become one of the more litigated parts of an electric utility's tariff and prompting the Commission to promulgate regulatory policy on this issue in its electric service standards. Because of changing economic conditions, "cheap" money is no longer available to utilities to bring new customers on line. Therefore, MEA proposed and the Commission approved a provision to limit its investment in any customer's line extension to an amount approximately equal to the average investment the utility had in its other customers' facilities. This maximum amount, called "CAP", is to be revised annually and must conform to the policy articulated in the electric service and safety standards as finally adopted by the Commission.

Regulations, Miscellaneous

ELECTRIC SERVICE AND SAFETY STANDARDS

Commission consideration of adoption of service and safety standards for electric utilities was instituted in response to recommendations by the 1980 Legislative Budget and Audit Committee. This lengthy proceeding has involved several workshops with and comments by affected utilities and consumer groups (Alaska Consumer Advocacy Program, Ruralcap, Older Persons Action Group, Alaska Legal Services and Cook Inlet Native Association), and extended hearings.

In late 1985, following extensive review of the comments, both written and oral, the Commission issued its order, subject to comments, adopting electric service and safety standards for use by regulated electric utilities. Review of the comments received is in process and formal adoption of regulations in this matter is imminent.

SIMPLIFIED RATE FILING PROCEDURES FOR ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES UNDER CONSIDERATION

As a result of reactions to the 1984 Sunset Review of the Commission, a proceeding is currently underway to consider alternatives for expediting rate proceedings for cooperative electric utilities. Proposed regulations, based on comments received in an inquiry phase, should be issued for comment during the first quarter of 1986.

PCE

As anticipated, filings under the Power Cost Equalization (PCE) program added to the Commission's rate responsibilities in 1985. As previously noted, the number of utilities eligible for this energy assistance have increased. (See Appendix, p. 82 for list of all participants.) The PCE guidelines adopted by the Commission in 1985 have not only expedited the processing of PCE requests but provide an annual monitoring procedure designed to assure there will be no subsidy overrecovery by participating utilities. Overrecovery not only jeopardizes full funding of the program but can result in a substantial refunding requirement which can have a negative impact on a utility's financial condition.

I-N-N DEREGULATION ELECTION

Under AS 42.05.711(h) which allows an electricor telephone cooperative to hold a deregulation election, Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Association, Inc. (now called I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.), a utility serving approximately 140 customers, held a deregulation election in FY85. By a vote of almost three to one, I-N-N's participating customers elected to continue regulation by the Commission.[2]

[2]See p. 81 of Appendix for list of utilities that have held a deregulation election.

PIPELINE PROCEEDINGS

Certifications

OLIKTOK PIPELINE

Also during 1985, the Commission granted temporary certification to Oliktok Pipeline Company to operate a solely intrastate pipeline transporting natural gas from the Kuparuk River Unit production area to Prudhoe Bay. Due to the uncertain and varying nature of shipments over this line, the company has proposed collecting a tariff rate subject to redetermination at the end of each year depending upon actual annual throughput. The redetermined rate would be subject to refund when a permanent rate is set at the conclusion of the proceeding. This proposal is under consideration by the Commission.

Rate Filings

INTRASTATE TAPS RATES

The intrastate Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) tariff proceeding, in process since 1977, continued during 1985. Concurrent hearings with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on Phase II issues[1] were concluded in FY85. A separate hearing on solely intrastate Phase II issues was held in Anchorage in March, 1985. A schedule for submission of briefs on Phase II was set with the final brief to be due in March, 1986.[2]

In June, 1985, the State of Alaska and ARCO Pipe Line Company, BP Pipelines Inc., Exxon Pipeline Company, Mobil Alaska Pipeline Company, and Union Alaska Pipeline Company, later joined by Phillips Alaska Pipeline Corporation, filed a Settlement Agreement with the FERC which resolved all outstanding disputes between them in the interstate TAPS proceeding. On October 23, 1985, the FERC approved the six carrier settlement. In early February, 1986, the two remaining TAPS carriers, Sohio Pipe Line Company and Amerada Hess Pipeline Corporation, joined the settlement.

No settlement concerning the intrastate rates to Valdez has been filed with the Commission nor is there any official notice that a settlement will be filed. Therefore, the Commission is proceeding with the adjudication of the intrastate rate case.

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[1] The TAPS proceeding was divided into two phases. Phase I addressed the appropriate methodology for calculating tariff rates for TAPS. Phase II addressed all remaining issues in the case including prudence of expenditures in constructing TAPS, operating expenses, depreciation, dismantling, removal and restoration, and quality bank.

[2] This briefing schedule was later suspended in part and has not yet been reinstated.

In October and November, 1984, the FERC and the Commission approved a settlement which had been reached by the TAPS carriers and MAPCO Petroleum, Inc., owner of the North Pole Refinery near Fairbanks, concerning the TAPS quality bank[3] and the rates to North Pole. As part of the settlement the parties requested and were granted dismissal of the appeal of an order of the Alaska Pipeline Commission (APC),[4] which was then pending before the Alaska Supreme Court. That order set rates to North Pole for four of the eight TAPS carriers using the methodology adopted by the APC in a companion order which was part of the same appeal. However, the Supreme Court also dismissed the appeal of the methodology order, often referred to as the APC's Phase I decision, because it determined that the methodology order itself was not a final order which was appealable. One possible effect of the court's ruling could be modification of APC Phase I decision by the Commission, based either on the record already compiled or based on new evidence taken by the Commission.

The record in Phase I includes the testimony of 82 witnesses consisting of 23,839 pages of transcript and 947 exhibits. A reconsideration of this voluminous record, with or without the taking of additional evidence, will require a substantial commitment of time and resources on the part of the Commission.

A Phase II decision by the Commission, which will be issued following completion of briefing, will require an even greater commitment of resources. The Phase II record includes the testimony of 164 witnesses consisting of approximately 48,000 pages and in excess of 9,000 exhibits, almost all of which are multi-page exhibits, some in the hundreds of pages.

COMPLAINT REGARDING BS&W TARIFF PROVISION

In 1985, the Commission conducted lengthy hearings concerning the tariff provisions of the eight TAPS carriers which limit the amount of basic sediment and water which may be contained in oil tendered to the pipeline. An intervenor, Charles Hamel, has alleged that oil loaded onto ships in Valdez contained a greater percentage

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[3]The quality bank portion of the case, which concerned monetary adjustments made among shippers over TAPS in order to compensate shippers of higher quality oil for the diminution in value of their oil caused by shippers of lower quality oil, was conducted separately from the remainder of Phase II.

[4]This Commission's predecessor agency in the regulation of oil pipelines.

of water than was allowed by the tariff limitations. The reasonableness of changes to these tariff provisions is currently under consideration by the Commission.

COOK INLET PIPELINE RATES

In early 1985, the Commission issued its decision adopting a methodology for the calculation of intrastate tariff rates for Cook Inlet Pipeline Company which operates an oil pipeline on the west side of Cook Inlet. This major decision represents the first pronouncement by the Commission on the methodology to be used in regulating intrastate oil pipelines since it assumed jurisdiction in 1981.

KUPARUK AND MILNE POINT RATES

During 1985, initial intrastate tariffs were filed for Kuparuk Transportation Company and Milne Point Pipeline Company. Each of these companies operates an oil pipeline on the North Slope of Alaska which ultimately feeds into TAPS. Hearings will be conducted by the Commission during 1986 to determine just and reasonable intrastate rates for these pipelines.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Certifications

MULTIVISIONS, GLACIER STATE AND JUNEAU DOUGLAS OWNERSHIP CHANGE

In FY85 the Commission approved two related certificate transfer proceedings in which the antitrust implications of a change of utility ownership were fully considered by the Commission for the first time. At issue were the requests by Pacific Telecom, Inc. (PTI), or its subsidiaries, to acquire controlling interests in MultiVisions, Ltd., Glacier State Telephone Company, and Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company. PTI is the holding company for Alascom and a number of local exchange telecommunications utilities in the State of Alaska. The proposed acquisitions were simultaneously under mandatory antitrust review by the U.S. Department of Justice because of the purchase price of the transaction.

A Special Counsel with expertise in the antitrust area was hired to conduct an investigation of the anticompetitive effects of PTI increasing its already substantial control over the Alaska telecommunications marketplace. That investigation produced an agreement with PTI which supported the transfers subject to terms and conditions designed to: (1) assure effective regulation of PTI and its subsidiaries; (2) safeguard against potential cross-subsidization between PTI affiliates and potential discrimination against existing and potential competitors of Alascom; and (3) minimize the potential for anticompetitive abuse. The Commission incorporated those conditions in its approval of the acquisitions and added certain other conditions to further insure protection of the public interest, including a procedure for monitoring compliance with the agreement. The extensive investigation and resulting disposition of the acquisitions by the Commission also satisfied the Department of Justice that it was unnecessary for it to challenge the proposed transfers.

One of the conditions of approving PTI's acquisitions was that InletVisions, Inc., the MultiVisions subsidiary serving the Kenai/-Soldotna area, be divested on an expedited basis to preclude PTI from owning the cable television as well as local and long distance telephone utilities in that area. Fulfillment of that requirement led to a proposal by PTI to transfer both MultiVisions, Ltd., and InletVisions, Inc., to Sonic Cable Television of Alaska, Inc. The transfer application was filed in November, 1985, with a request that temporary operating authority be granted before year-end. A hearing was convened for this purpose in mid-December, but the request for expedited treatment was subsequently withdrawn. Permanent certification is currently under consideration and is anticipated to be adjudicated by the end of the first quarter of 1986.

UNITED GRANTED CERTIFICATE IN CONTESTED PROCEEDING

With the provision of local exchange service throughout the majority of the State, initial certification proceedings before the Commission have become fewer in number. However, FY85 saw a highly competitive case involving a new community built by the State to resettle persons who were displaced by a tidal wave following the 1964 earthquake. Competing applications to provide service to this village, New Chenega Bay, were filed by United Utilities, Inc.; Sitka Telephone Company; and Cordova Telephone Cooperative, Inc. Based on the evidence presented in a comparative hearing, United Utilities was determined to be the applicant most fit and able to serve this new community.

SUMMIT VS. FMUS FOR 20 CUSTOMERS

In a similar proceeding, the applications of Summit Telephone Company (a small privately owned local exchange telephone company) and Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System to provide service outside the City of Fairbanks were the subject of a comparative hearing in Fairbanks in November, 1985. Summit (a previously uncertificated utility providing service to approximately 20 customers outside the City of Fairbanks) argued that its past service and rates justified continuation of its service in the contested area, while FMUS proposed an extension to its service area with state of the art equipment offering the most up-to-date services to consumers living in the area. A Commission decision is expected in early 1986.

COMPETING CATV APPLICATIONS FOR SEWARD

Competing applications, received in 1985, to provide CATV service to Seward, involve comparative hearings between two applicants, McCaw Communications, Inc., and Univista, Inc., to determine which is the more fit to be awarded certification. Hearings in Seward and Anchorage will be held early in 1986 with a decision expected to be issued by the construction season.

NON-COMPETING CATV APPLICATIONS

Non-competing applications to provide cable television (CATV) continue to be received for many areas around the State, including Port Lions, Alyeska, Naknek, King Salmon, Eek, Kongiganak, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Marshall, Mekoryuk, Ruby, Tanana, and Whittier. These applications have either been approved by the Commission or are under final review by Commission Staff.

RCC ACTIVITY

While the Commission has economically deregulated the Radio Common Carrier (RCC) industry, these utilities remain subject to the certification provisions of AS 42.05. And, as in the past, the Commission has several competing applications pending before it. In view of its previous deregulation action, the Commission has reviewed its RCC certification filing requirements and will propose regulations to simplify them and to expedite the processing of RCC applications. The proposed regulations are expected to be issued for comment in early 1986.

Investigations

ATU PROPOSES FIBER OPTICS

During 1985, the Anchorage Telephone Utility (ATU) planned construction of a fiber optic cable from its central office in south Anchorage to provide Extended Area Service (EAS) to Indian, Bird, Girdwood, and Portage and private line service to Whittier. Alascom, Inc. (Alascom), opposed the project stating that ATU's plans to construct facilities beyond its service area were in violation of Alaska statute, that the construction could result in a wasteful duplication of facilities, and that the fiber optic system could adversely affect the ratepayers of both Whittier Telephone Company and Alascom.

Following initial investigation into the matter, the Commission concluded that the extension of EAS service to these Turnagain communities was of prime importance and that the use of fiber optic cable was a meritorious approach to that end. Decisions regarding ultimate ownership and the burden of the project's costs could be settled once the project was completed. Thus, ATU was allowed to proceed, subject to several conditions, with the cable installation, which has now been extended as far as Portage Station.

ALASCOM VS. UNITED UTILITIES

Several disputes between Alascom, Inc. (Alascom), and United Utilities, Inc. (United), generated substantial regulatory activity for the Commission. The first dispute arose from an order of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) which required that ownership of and authority over certain small earth stations be shared equally between Alascom and United. The order also required Alascom and United to negotiate their operating and financial responsibilities connected with the joint ownership, and appointed the Commission as arbitrator, if necessary, to resolve any resultant disputes. In 1984 United notified the Commission that arbitration was necessary; after formal conferences with the Commission, Alascom and United eventually reached an agreement on the dispute, which was approved by the Commission and submitted to the FCC.

In a separate proceeding, United subsequently filed a complaint against Alascom for failure to provide toll interconnection at Sheldon Point and Twin Hills, Alaska. Again, after formal conferences with the Commission, Alascom and United negotiated a settlement of their dispute.

The third dispute between United and Alascom involved the ownership of microwave radio facilities in seven Alaskan villages. Both Alascom and United had filed applications with the FCC for authority to construct, own, and operate those facilities. The FCC

requested the Commission to hold hearings on the competing applications and made a recommendation to the FCC. The Commission held hearings on the dispute in late 1985 and recommended to the FCC in February, 1986, that United was the more fit to own and operate the microwave facilities in the contested villages. An FCC decision affirming or rejecting the proposed decision is expected in 1986.

ALASCOM VS. KPU

Another investigation was initiated by the filing of a complaint by Alascom requesting the Commission to settle a dispute with Ketchikan Telephone Utility (KPU). KPU then filed a complaint and motion for preliminary injunction asking the Superior Court to declare that the Commission had no jurisdiction over the dispute and to halt any Commission investigation. The Commission intervened in the case and was successful in arguing that the dispute must be fully adjudicated by the Commission prior to being appealed to the Court. Therefore, the issue before the Commission in 1986 will be what is the appropriate treatment of payments in lieu of taxes made by KPU to the City of Ketchikan when determining the amount of settlement revenues Alascom pays to KPU.

Rate Filings

DEREGULATION OF TELEPHONE TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

In July, 1985, the Commission issued its order detailing the process by which telephone terminal equipment will be deregulated by December 31, 1987. Three options are provided for the telephone customer: (1) continued leasing at tariffed rates until December 31, 1987, (2) the purchase of the in-place instrument at a price equal to the utility's net investment plus transaction cost, and (3) return of the utility-provided instrument allowing the customer to purchase an instrument elsewhere. After December 31, 1987, all terminal equipment will be provided in the competitive arena, free from all regulatory oversight.

The last of the telephone tariff "unbundling"[1] cases were completed in 1985 and included three of the largest local exchange utilities in Alaska: Anchorage Telephone Utility, Juneau & Douglas Telephone Company, and Glacier State Telephone Company. Thus, all telephone companies in the State are poised to detariff customer premise equipment in an orderly fashion by January 1, 1987.

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[1]Unbundling is the process by which components of a customer's monthly charge for basic telephone service is separated into various categories; e.g., access charge, inside wiring, telephone equipment.

ALASCOM RATE REQUEST

Considerable time and resources were expended in 1985 on an updated revenue requirement of Alascom, Inc., the necessary prerequisite to consideration of a cost-of-service study and rate design. In conjunction with updating its revenue requirement, Alascom requested a permanent rate increase of 20.68 percent and an interim rate increase of 15.03 percent. The Commission held hearings on Alascom's request for an interim increase in February, 1985, during which it heard testimony and argument concerning proper treatment of the supplemental revenues that Alascom receives from AT&T. Prior to the decision being rendered Alascom withdrew its interim request.

In October, 1985, the Commission Staff filed a motion to make Alascom's existing rates interim and refundable, pending final determination of its updated revenue requirement. Staff based its motion on the potential for rates to be decreased due to adjustments it believed would be made when the Commission considered the permanent revenue requirement of Alascom in 1986. Staff's motion was scheduled for consideration at a public hearing.

The Commission anticipates that, barring no further delay, the Alascom revenue requirement proceedings should be held during 1986. Following a decision in that proceeding, the Commission and the parties will direct their attention to consideration of Alascom's rate structure.

ITC PROPOSES LIFELINE RATE

The filing by Interior Telephone Company (ITC) for addition of a monthly rate for "lifeline" service brought a matter under national consideration before this Commission for review as a case of first impression. The issues of lifeline rates and universal service were already under national scrutiny by the FCC, the Federal-State Joint Board, Congress, and the telephone industry. Aware of substantial interest in this issue and the necessity of maintaining universal service in the State, the Commission invited participation by the Alaska telephone industry. Before the matter reached adjudication, ITC requested withdrawal of its tariff revision. Noting rapid changes in telecommunications technology and that the subject of lifeline tariffs required State legislative action as well as considerations of actions in other jurisdictions, the Commission allowed the requested withdrawal.

Regulations, Miscellaneous

JOINT USE OF ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES BY CATV UTILITIES

In other 1985 actions stemming from Federal activity, the Commission issued proposed regulations for the joint use of electric and telephone utility facilities by cable television utilities (CATV). The regulations propose a methodology to determine how much CATV utilities should pay for the use of electric and telephone facilities, mainly poles. In essence, the methodology of the proposed regulations is to divide the utility pole into segments of

useable space, compute the ratio of the space required by CATV utilities to the total useable space, and multiplying that ratio by the total cost of the pole. The regulations are necessary in order for the Commission to retain jurisdiction over joint use disputes; otherwise jurisdiction will revert to the FCC.

INTRASTATE TOLL COMPETITION

As noted in previous reports, whether or not toll competition should be allowed and, if so, upon what terms and conditions, are issues that have and will continue to occupy substantial Commission attention. The overriding issue facing the Commission as it examines all ramifications of intrastate toll competition is the maintenance of universal service, newly acquired in many parts of rural Alaska, at affordable rates. This difficult task is further complicated by the concurrent need to analyze and accommodate the potentially profound consequences of FCC-directed changes in interstate telecommunications on intrastate telecommunications. It is anticipated that FY86 will see major Commission activity in this area.

FCC JOINT BOARD ACTIVITY

In 1985, Commissioner Marvin Weatherly actively participated in Federal-State Joint Board consideration of changes to the separations manual which could result in shifting more costs to the intrastate jurisdiction, thereby increasing intrastate toll rates. (Docket 80-286.) The Joint Board recommended, and the FCC adopted, telephone lifeline rate assistance to low-income families using the interstate network. It is expected that the Joint Board will monitor activity in regard to interstate lifeline rates to determine the extent of need for assistance, resulting from the effects of deregulation.

The FCC established a new Joint Board, of which Commissioner Weatherly is also a member, to establish an appropriate formula or methodology to determine the minutes of use by other common carriers, those long distance carriers competing with the traditional long distance providers. Activity on this issue is expected in 1986. (Docket CC85-124.)

In an attempt to finally resolve the "Alaska problem", as it is commonly referred to, the FCC convened a Joint Board to study and recommend to the FCC a solution to the question of whether rate integration for Alaska is compatible with FCC policy decisions on competition and the ability to maintain universal service for Alaska telephone users. Commissioner Weatherly was also appointed to this important Board which will lay the foundation for the delivery of telecommunications services within the State in the future. (Docket 83-1376.)

Certifications

SEWER AND WATER CERTIFICATION

In 1985, applications for sewer and water certificates, or extensions thereof, were considered for various areas around the State, ranging from the North Slope Borough to Juneau. College Utilities Corporation and the City of Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System filed competing water and sewer applications for several areas in Fairbanks. Some portions of each utility's application were approved, and other portions of each were dismissed because the public convenience and necessity did not require the requested service in those areas at this time.

Investigations

DEREGULATION OF REFUSE SERVICE

In 1985, the Commission concluded its investigation into whether the provision of competitive and non-economically regulated refuse service in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is in the public interest.[1] The Commission's decision authorized the competitive provision of residential refuse collection throughout the Borough and the provision of competitive commercial refuse collection in part of the Borough. The decision has been appealed to the Superior Court. On the basis of its policy decision, the Commission promptly authorized three new collection operations in the Borough. The impact and implications of this decision to foster competition will be affected not only by the Court's decision in this proceeding but by whether or not the legislature takes any action on this issue.

NORFOLK UTILITY

Responding to oral and written complaints by consumers of Norfolk Utilities, Inc., a small water utility in Eagle River, the Commission instituted an investigation into the management practices of and quality of service provided by this utility. Norfolk was required to perform a system review and file a report regarding its plan to correct the deficiencies and problems confronting the utility. Although improvements have been made, there are still problems which must be addressed. Staff continues to work with the utility and its consumers in the compliance phase of this proceeding to resolve outstanding issues.

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[1] All refuse utilities are required to have a certificate of public convenience and necessity. However, refuse utilities with gross revenues under $200,000 annually are exempt from economic regulation.

Rate Filings

ANCHORAGE REFUSE AND EAGLE RIVER REFUSE REFUND

Refuse rate case decisions made by the Commission in 1985 involved interim and permanent rate increase requests of Anchorage Refuse, Inc., and its sister utility, Eagle River Refuse, Inc. Following hearing and briefing by the parties, the Commission ultimately concluded that, based on the record, the permanent rate increases approved were lower than those allowed on an interim basis. Thus, each utility was required to refund to its customers the excess amounts collected.

ASU RATE REQUESTS

The Commission considered three rate increase requests by the Anchorage Sewer Utility (ASU). Having been granted an initial 54 percent interim rate increase in 1984, ASU filed two additional requests for interim and permanent rate relief in 1985. The Commission granted one additional interim request giving the utility an effective 63.24 percent interim increase; however, the third interim request was deferred pending disposition of the case.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING ALL FULLY REGULATED UTILITIES
1981 - 1984
(Calendar Years)

NET PLANT	1981	1982	1983	1984
Electric	$ 711,934,645	$ 698,589,009	$ 761,172,055	$ 868,585,700
Gas	66,453,557	72,379,288	101,727,952	150,595,313
Refuse	1,485,912	2,366,487	2,761,660	4,210,976
Telephone[1]	632,266,472	804,277,836	838,174,149	845,161,739
Wastewater	32,554,721	29,650,365	36,539,312	26,724,191
Water	35,198,490	33,442,126	33,367,411	32,473,577
	$1,479,893,797	$1,640,705,111	$1,773,742,539	$1,927,751,496

TOTAL REVENUE	1981	1982	1983	1984
Electric	$176,872,585	$222,642,850	$266,648,552	$298,500,730
Gas	76,817,582	79,325,889	116,674,008	131,309,586
Refuse	5,488,802	7,801,477	9,194,910	12,603,404
Telephone[1]	336,577,902	423,887,102	492,521,502	490,132,328
Wastewater	10,978,820	11,696,599	17,203,717	20,516,932
Water	11,382,897	13,579,667	15,544,339	16,205,036
	$618,118,588	$758,933,584	$917,787,029	$969,268,016

NET INCOME	1981	1982	1983	1984
Electric	$ 5,346,814	$ 10,870,835	$ 22,444,650	$ 33,307,790
Gas	3,815,385	6,449,713	7,809,112	8,440,111
Refuse	242,254	(52,453)	(92,260)	374,251
Telephone[1]	50,239,937	70,967,210	104,713,290	82,131,713
Wastewater	1,010,040	1,312,215	293,171	1,624,991
Water	2,154,710	3,242,378	2,284,041	3,058,232
	$ 62,809,140	$ 92,789,898	$137,452,004	$128,937,088

USERS	1981	1982	1983	1984
Electric	136,694	138,233	162,989	172,103
Gas	48,631	54,585	62,913	70,567
Refuse	20,705	21,958	29,161	33,277
Telephone	144,278	167,140	189,523	203,733
Wastewater	32,636	35,048	38,228	41,080
Water	31,366	33,740	37,573	36,756
	414,310	450,704	520,387	557,516

[1] Includes financial data from Alascom, Inc., the long lines carrier. See pp. _____ for telecommunication utilities data.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING FULLY REGULATED
OIL PIPELINE COMPANIES
1981 - 1984
(in 000's)
(Calendar Years)

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Carrier Property				
Gross	$9,611,713	$9,746,833	$9,799,810	$10,506,900
Net	$7,937,480	$7,806,099	$7,585,705	$ 7,682,645
Revenue				
Gross	$3,441,805	$4,225,369	$3,569,066	$ 3,952,577
Net	$2,492,915	$3,070,256	$2,725,591	$ 1,748,505
Throughput (Barrels)[1]	621,718	688,308	700,004	707,443

[1] Crude Oil.

CERTIFICATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES

*Akutan, City of
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Andreanof Electric Corporation
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.
Arctic Utilities, Inc.
*Atmautluak Joint Utilities
Barrow Utilities and Electric
Cooperative, Inc.
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.
Bettles Light & Power, Inc.
*Chignik, City of
*Chistochina Trading Post
Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
*Circle Electric
Richard Hutchinson d/b/a
Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
*Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc.
*Eagle Power Company, Ralph E. Helmer d/b/a
Egegik Light and Power
Homer Lee Leonard d/b/a
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
City of Fairbanks d/b/a
G & K, Inc.
*Galena, City of
*Glacier Highway Electric Association, Inc.
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company
Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.
Homer Electric Association, Inc.
*Hughes Power & Light Company
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.
*Ketchikan Public Utilities, City of
*King Cove, City of
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.
*Kotlik, City of
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.
*Kwethluk Incorporated
Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Manley Utility Company, Inc.
Manokotak Power Company
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
McGrath Light & Power Company
Municipal Light & Power Department
Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
*Naknek Electric Association, Inc.
Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company
*Native Village of Nikolski
Umnak Power Company d/b/a
*Nome, City of
Nome Light & Power Utilities d/b/a
*North Slope Power & Light Company
North Slope Borough d/b/a
Northway Power & Light, Inc.
Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.
*Paxson Lodge, Inc.
Pelican Utility Company[1]
*Petersburg, City of
*Semloh Supply
Weldon S. Holmes d/b/a
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
*St. Paul, City of
Tanana Power Company, Inc.
Teller Power Company
Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a
*Thorne Bay, City of
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
*Unalaska, City of
*Weisner Trading Company
*Wrangell, City of
Yakutat Power, Inc.

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

[1]Pelican Utility Company is the holder of two electric utility certificates, one for service in Pelican, the other for service in Sand Point.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES
(1984 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Revenues: Total Revenues	Revenues: Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $5,000,000)				
Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.	$ 35,117,675	$ 14,002,076	$ 1,004,664	10,256
Alaska Village Electric Coop., Inc.[1]	20,696,754	11,462,005	929,125	4,499
Chugach Electric Assoc., Inc.	341,774,470	91,258,790	13,207,274	60,963
Copper Valley Electric Assoc., Inc.	13,978,119	5,979,555	670,739	2,329
Golden Valley Electric Assoc., Inc.	118,531,322	39,377,905	3,759,863	22,780
Homer Electric Association, Inc.	59,314,075	25,067,303	3,292,201	14,896
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.	23,980,859	9,970,859	506,756	3,825
Matanuska Electric Assoc., Inc.	89,282,782	32,711,035	4,294,948	21,040
Municipal Light & Power Department Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	135,780,382	40,900,484	2,737,028	22,171
Subtotal	$838,456,438	$270,730,012	$30,402,598	162,759
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,500,000 but less than $5,000,000)				
Alaska Power & Telephone Company	$ 2,281,850	$ 2,634,071	$ 318,058	1,304
Arctic Utilities, Inc.[2]	3,176,421	4,294,485	480,935	27
Barrow Utilities & Elec. Coop., Inc.	1,061,847	2,001,465	466,823	1,133
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.	2,836,664	4,403,185	244,059	1,632
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.	3,569,957	2,759,973	381,753	917
Nushagak Electric Coop., Inc.	4,484,914	2,230,008	270,726	845
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority	5,471,568	2,571,999	113,159	801
Subtotal	$22,883,221	$20,895,186	$2,275,513	6,659

[1] Communities being furnished electric utility service by Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Alakanuk	Hooper Bay	New Stuyahok	Scammon Bay
Ambler	Huslia	Noatak	Selawik
Andreafsky	Kaltag	Noorvik	Shageluk
Anvik	Kasigluk	Nulato	Shaktoolik
Chevak	Kiana	Nunapitchuk	Shishmaref
Eek	Kivalina	Old Harbor	Shungnak
Elim	Koyuk	Pilot Station	Stebbins
Emmonak	Lower Kalskag	Pitkas Point	Togiak
Gambell	Marshall	Quinhagak	Toksook Bay
Goodnews Bay	Mekoryuk	St. Marys	Tununak
Grayling	Minto	St. Michael	Upper Kalskag
Holy Cross	Mountain Village	Savoonga	Wales

[2] Information Presented for Year Ended 6/30/84.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES (CONT.)
(1984 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Revenues: Total Revenues	Revenues: Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,500,000)				
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.	$ 331,827	$ 554,399	$ 30,833	153
City of Galena (formerly M & D Enterprises Daniel and Margaret Patrick d/b/a)	322,129	686,411	59,819	215
G&K, Inc. (formerly Northern Power & Engineering Corp., Inc.)(3)	----	----	----	---
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company (formerly Fort Yukon Utilities)	571,090	520,115	13,698	296
Haines Light & Power Company, Inc.	671,735	1,304,787	92,025	715
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc. (formerly Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Coop., Inc.)	1,541,457	572,206	239,830	225
McGrath Light & Power Company(4)	1,729,817	768,776	(8,293)	239
Pelican Utility Co. - Sand Point(3) Service Area	----	----	----	---
Tanana Power Company, Inc.	611,662	553,576	72,268	189
Yakutat Power, Inc.	509,234	771,758	67,747	292
Subtotal	$ 6,288,951	$ 5,732,028	$ 567,927	2,324
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $500,000)				
Bettles Light & Power, Inc.	346,513	424,597	23,294	46
Egegik Light & Power(2)	161,560	82,846	1,539	51
Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.	41,496	122,418	26,840	55
Manley Utility Company	71,614	77,966	20,447	52
Manokotak Power Company	159,359	121,140	(9,076)	74
Northway Power & Light, Inc.	176,548	314,537	(1,292)	83
Pelican Utility Company(3)	----	----	----	---
Teller Power Company(3)	----	----	----	---
Subtotal	$ 957,090	$ 1,143,504	$ 61,752	361
TOTALS	$868,585,700	$298,500,730	$33,307,790	172,103

(2) Information Presented for Year Ended 6/30/84.

(3) Information not available.

(4) Information Presented for Year Ended 9/30/84.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES

(As of December 31, 1984 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Equalization[1]	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 9.65	$ 30.25	$ 55.99	$ 81.74		Municipal Light & Power Department
Anchorage	11.53	25.70	65.91	96.12		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Andreanof	55.00	200.00	325.00	450.00	26.50¢/KWH	Andreanof Electric Corporation
Angoon	36.70	174.10	334.10	494.10	24.85¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Aniak	43.90	209.78	409.83	609.88	25.80¢/KWH	Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc.
AVEC Communities	46.10	230.50	461.00	691.50	17.70¢/KWH	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Barrow	15.00	66.00	121.56	177.12		Barrow Utilities & Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Bethel	22.95	96.29	179.58	262.77	5.80¢/KWH	Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.
Bettles	54.00	270.00	540.00	810.00	37.29¢/KWH	Bettles Light & Power, Inc.
Chugiak	17.51	47.53	85.05	119.17		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Cold Bay	18.60	86.40	166.05	242.30	5.16¢/KWH	G & K, Inc.
Copper Center	25.49	100.85	172.70	240.15		Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Craig	21.79	94.71	185.86	277.01	5.40¢/KWH	Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Delta Junction	22.02	70.09	121.42	172.76		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Dillingham	27.11	103.06	192.19	281.32	7.77¢/KWH	Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Douglas	13.25	43.10	79.10	115.10		Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Eagle River	17.51	47.53	85.05	119.17		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Egegik	40.56	202.80	405.60	608.40	29.21¢/KWH	Egegik Light & Power
Fairbanks	22.02	70.09	121.42	172.76		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Fort Yukon	47.57	177.91	303.32	428.74	21.27¢/KWH	Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company
Galena	43.30	216.50	433.00	649.50	25.77¢/KWH	City of Galena[2]

[1] State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 750 KWH per customer.

[2] On April 16, 1985, the City of Galena was granted temporary authority to operate the electric utility formerly operated by Daniel and Margaret Patrick d/b/a M & D Enterprises.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1984 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Equalization[1]	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Glennallen	$ 25.49	$100.85	$172.70	$240.15		Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Haines	24.89	87.65	160.33	228.28	.0558¢/KWH	Haines Light & Power Co., Inc.
Halibut Cove	22.85	55.28	95.82	136.36		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Healy	22.02	70.09	121.42	172.76		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Homer	21.80	50.06	85.37	114.55		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Hoonah	36.70	174.10	334.10	494.10	24.85¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Hope	11.53	35.70	65.91	96.12		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Hydaburg	25.87	113.55	223.15	332.75	9.40¢/KWH	Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Iliamna	40.97	204.85	409.70	614.55	25.69¢/KWH	I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Juneau	13.25	43.10	79.10	115.10		Alaska Electric Light & Power Company
Kake	36.70	174.10	334.10	494.10	24.85¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Kasaan	36.70	174.10	334.10	494.10	24.85¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Kenai	21.80	50.06	85.37	114.55		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Klawock	36.70	174.10	334.10	494.10	24.85¢/KWH	Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority
Kodiak	18.88	86.88	159.67	230.06		Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.
Kotzebue	31.06	109.06	206.56	304.06	9.39¢/KWH	Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.
Levelock	52.00	260.00	520.00	780.00	41.80¢/KWH	Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Manokotak	30.00	150.00	300.00	450.00	21.10¢/KWH	Manokotak Power Company
McGrath	35.63	168.07	322.99	477.91	17.55¢/KWH	McGrath Light & Power Co.
Moose Pass	11.53	35.70	65.91	96.12		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Napakiak	36.00	180.00	360.00	540.00	21.42¢/KWH	Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company
Nenana	22.02	70.09	121.42	172.76		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Ninilchik	21.80	50.06	85.37	114.55		Homer Electric Association, Inc.

[1] State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 750 KWH per customer.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1984 - Fuel Cost Rate Adjustments Included Where Available)

COMMUNITY	100 KWH	500 KWH	1,000 KWH	1,500 KWH	Power Cost Equalization[1]	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
North Pole	$ 22.02	$ 70.09	$121.42	$172.76		Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Northway	27.53	137.65	275.30	412.95	15.00¢/KWH	Northway Power & Light, Inc.
Palmer	17.51	47.53	85.05	119.17		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Pelican	18.50	92.50	185.00	277.50		Pelican Utility Company
Port Graham	22.85	55.28	95.82	136.36		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Port Lions	18.88	86.88	159.67	230.06		Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.
Sand Point	30.17	143.14	281.14	419.14	7.91¢/KWH	Pelican Utility Company
Seldovia	22.85	55.28	95.82	136.36		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Skagway	18.02	61.40	112.70	164.00	2.77¢/KWH	Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Soldotna	21.80	50.06	85.37	114.55		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Sterling	21.80	50.06	85.37	114.55		Homer Electric Association, Inc.
Talkeetna	17.51	47.53	85.05	119.17		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Tanana	38.14	181.70	347.40	513.10	20.19¢/KWH	Tanana Power Company, Inc.
Teller	35.00	175.00	350.00	525.00		Teller Power Company Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a
Tok/Dot Lake	22.51	99.54	192.29	276.59	8.54¢/KWH	Alaska Power & Telephone Company
Unalakleet	34.04	112.70	209.90	307.60	5.47¢/KWH	Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Valdez	21.39	80.55	134.70	186.65		Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.
Wasilla	17.51	47.53	85.05	119.17		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Whittier	11.53	35.70	65.91	96.12		Chugach Electric Association, Inc.
Willow	17.51	47.53	85.05	119.17		Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.
Yakutat	22.72	106.30	199.40	287.50	5.77¢/KWH	Yakutat Power, Inc.

[1] State assistance credited to customer bills on a cents/KWH basis for consumption up to 750 KWH per customer.

1984 KWH SALES
REGULATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES

	KWH SALES		
	Residential	Commercial and Other	Total
Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.	100,355,000	103,758,000	204,113,000
Alaska Power & Telephone Co.	4,917,464	10,643,158	15,560,622
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.	9,370,298	16,801,001	26,171,299
Aniak Light & Power Co.	478,155	909,655	1,387,810
Arctic Utilities, Inc.	-0-	16,600,000	16,600,000
Barrow Utilities and Electric Coop., Inc.	4,553,000	16,287,000	20,840,000
Bethel Utilities Corp., Inc.	6,869,068	17,491,498	24,360,566
Bettles Light and Power, Inc.	72,506	762,809	835,315
Chugach Electric Association, Inc.	532,133,000	1,261,067,000	1,793,200,000
City of Galena (fomerly M & D Enterprises Daniel and Margaret Patrick d/b/a)	636,544	952,036	1,588,580
Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc.	12,372,000	33,445,000	45,817,000
Egegik Light & Power	128,002	61,185	189,187
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company (formerly Fort Yukon Utilities)	194,870	966,463	1,161,333
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.	172,958,000	207,455,000	380,413,000
Haines Light & Power Co.	2,854,474	5,167,632	8,022,106
Homer Electric Association, Inc.	133,458,000	215,561,000	349,019,000
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc. (formerly Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Coop., Inc.)	365,184	1,000,862	1,366,046
Kodiak Electric Association, Inc.	17,804,000	44,508,000	62,312,000
Kotzebue Electric Association, Inc.	3,887,000	8,606,000	12,493,000
Levelock Electric Cooperative, Inc.	134,471	113,692	248,163
Manley Utility Company	129,033	68,076	197,109
Manokotak Power Company	(Not Separated)		403,718
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.	273,658,000	122,840,000	396,498,000
McGrath Light & Power Co.	201,560	2,260,350	2,461,910
Municipal Light & Power Department Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	138,808,000	553,280,000	692,088,000
G & K, Inc. (formerly Northern Power & Engineering Corp., Inc.)	(Not Available)		
Northway Power and Light Co., Inc.	(Not Separated)		1,299,100
Nushagak Electric Coop., Inc.	3,559,089	7,197,116	10,756,205
Pelican Utility Company	(Not Available)		

1984 KWH SALES
REGULATED ELECTRIC UTILITIES
(Continued)

	KWH SALES		
	Residential	Commercial and Other	Total
Pelican Utility Co. - Sand Point Service Area	(Not Available)		
Tanana Power Company, Inc.	830,072	859,696	1,689,768
Teller Power Company Helen M. and Robert R. Blodgett d/b/a	(Not Separated)		383,429
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority	3,313,000	3,991,000	7,304,000
Yakutat Power, Inc.	1,601,670	2,580,755	4,182,425

CERTIFICATED GAS UTILITIES

Alaska Pipeline Company

Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.

ENSTAR Natural Gas Company[1]
A division of Seagull Energy Corporation

*Kenai, City of

STEAM HEAT UTILITY

*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System

(*)Not Regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

[1]Kenai was served by Kenai Utility Service Corporation (KUSCO) until early 1985 when KUSCO's service area was transferred to ENSTAR Natural Gas Company.

GAS UTILITIES
(1984 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $5,000,000)				
Seagull Energy Corporation (formerly ENSTAR Corporation)[1]	$148,970,927	$129,424,324	$8,407,647	68,044
Subtotal	$148,970,927	$129,424,324	$8,407,647	68,044
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,500,000)				
Barrow Utilities & Electric Cooperative, Inc.	$ [2]	$ 714,550	$ (119,087)	822
Kenai Utility Service Corporation[3]	1,624,386	1,170,712	151,551	1,701
Subtotal	$ 1,624,386	$ 1,885,262	$ 32,464	2,523
TOTALS	$150,595,313	$131,309,586	$8,440,111	70,567

GAS UTILITIES NOT REGULATED AS TO RATES AND SERVICES

Kenai, City of

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL GAS RATES
(As of December 31, 1984)

COMMUNITY	MINIMUM BILL	AVERAGE BILL	APPROXIMATE AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION (MCF)	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 4.50	$42.50	16.1	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Barrow	11.00	39.40	19.7	Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Eagle River	4.50	42.50	16.1	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Kenai	8.08	31.77	14.7	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company[3]
Palmer	4.50	42.50	16.1	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Soldotna	4.50	42.50	16.1	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company
Wasilla	4.50	42.50	16.1	ENSTAR Natural Gas Company

[1] Combined information for ENSTAR Natural Gas Company and Alaska Pipeline Company.

[2] Gas Plant not segregated from water, wastewater or general plant.

[3] Kenai was served by Kenai Utility Service Corporation (KUSCO) until early 1985 when KUSCO's service area was transferred to ENSTAR Natural Gas Company.

CERTIFICATED CABLE TELEVISION UTILITIES[1]

Alaska Cablevision, Inc.[2]
Alyeska Cable Company
ASRC Communications, Ltd.
B-C Cable Company
Bethel Cablevision, Inc.
Cable Company, Inc., The
Capital Cable Vision
  Robert F. Becker & William H. Armour d/b/a
Dillingham Cablevision, Inc.
Eyecom, Inc.[3]
Frontier Color Cable, Inc.
Hoonah Tlingit & Haida Community Council
InletVisions, Inc.
Ketchikan Sitka Cablevision, Inc.[4]
Lynn Canal Cable Vision
  Jack W. Brown d/b/a
M^2PDC, Inc.
Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Mt. Dutton Cable Corporation
MultiVisions, Ltd.
Pelican Utility Company
Port Lions General Store, Inc.
Skagway Network Television
  Jack W. Brown d/b/a
Thorne Bay Community T.V., Inc.
UniVista, Inc.

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[1] Cable television utilities are not regulated by Commission as to rates and service.

[2] Alaska Cablevision, Inc., is the holder of six CATV certificates for providing service to Cordova, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Valdez and Wrangell.

[3] Eyecom, Inc., is the holder of two CATV certificates for providing service to City of Galena, Galena Air Force Base and Unalaska.

[4] Ketchikan Sitka Cablevision, Inc. is the holder of two CATV certificates for providing service to Ketchikan and Sitka.

CERTIFICATED RADIO COMMON CARRIER UTILITIES[1]

Cermak's Tundra Service
Gordon L. Cermak d/b/a

Communications Equipment & Service, Inc.

Girl Friday Communications
Girl Friday, Inc. d/b/a

Kodiak Radio, Inc.

Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.

Prudhoe Communications, Inc.

Radio Communications, Inc.

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[1] The Commission, on its own motion, economically deregulated Radio Common Carriers in 1982. These utilities continue to be subject to certification by the Commission. (AS 42.05.221 -- 42.05.281.)

CERTIFICATED TELEPHONE UTILITIES

Alascom, Inc.
Anchorage Telephone Utility
  Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Arctic Slope Telephone Association Cooperative, Inc.
*Bettles Telephone, Inc.
Bristol Bay Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Bush-Tell, Incorporated
Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
*Cordova Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
  City of Fairbanks d/b/a
General Telephone Company of Alaska
Glacier State Telephone Company
Interior Telephone Company
Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company
*Ketchikan Public Utilities, City of
*Manley Utility Company, Inc.
Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Mukluk Telephone Company, Inc.
National Utilities, Inc.
*North Country Telephone Company
Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Sitka Telephone Company
Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.
United Utilities, Inc.
Whittier Telephone Company
Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.

(*)Not Regulated by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

TELECOMMUNICATION UTILITIES
(1984 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Main Stations[1]	Telephones
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $4,000,000)					
Alascom, Inc.[2]	$423,346,718	$272,874,651	$44,795,859	-0-	844
Anchorage Telephone Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	173,115,152	109,404,618	22,529,467	112,801	172,222
General Telephone Company of Alaska	11,321,879	7,303,568	802,061	9,473	N/A
Glacier State Telephone Company	77,992,535	33,911,378	4,465,099	24,277	N/A
Juneau & Douglas Telephone Company	25,732,915	15,907,943	2,164,519	14,173	N/A
Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.	71,255,004	20,085,488	3,694,669	23,871	26,937
Sitka Telephone Company	16,502,837	6,825,899	690,762	6,136	5,022
United Utilities, Inc.	9,871,987	4,538,175	513,532	3,040	3,040
Subtotal	$809,139,027	$470,851,720	$79,655,968	193,771	208,065
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000 but less than $4,000,000)					
Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.	$ 4,142,542	$ 3,938,978	$ 217,958	1,281	1,633
Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.	3,377,272	1,510,436	151,648	658	645
Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	9,174,913	3,203,880	956,251	2,693	3,034
Interior Telephone Company	7,937,180	3,957,758	236,274	1,765	N/A
National Utilities, Inc.	643,270	1,088,583	253,870	N/A	N/A
Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	2,494,754	1,203,370	215,550	850	N/A
OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.	2,678,604	1,466,503	175,725	N/A	N/A
Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.	2,951,511	1,657,883	171,449	1,423	978
Subtotal	$33,400,046	$18,027,391	$2,378,725	8,670	6,290

[1] Main Station: A telephone station which is connected directly to a central office and which has a unique telephone number, not an extension station.

[2] Includes both long lines and St. Paul local exchange operations. The main stations and telephones attributable to St. Paul local exchange operations total 154 and 169, respectively. The remaining main stations and telephones represent stations and instruments located in Alascom long lines site offices located throughout Alaska.

TELECOMMUNICATION UTILITIES (CONT.)
(1984 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Main Stations[1]	Telephones
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $1,000,000)					
Bush-Tell, Incorporated	$ 1,825,413	$ 759,592	$ 74,036	456	456
Mukluk Telephone Company,[3] Inc.	---	---	---	479	---
Whittier Telephone Company[3]	---	---	---	147	184
Yukon Telephone Company	797,253	493,625	22,985	210	248
Subtotal	$ 2,622,666	$ 1,253,217	$ 97,021	1,292	888
TOTAL	$845,161,739	$490,132,328	$82,131,714	203,733	215,243

[1] Main Station: A telephone station which is connected directly to a central office and which has a unique telephone number, not an extension station.

[3] Information not available.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES
(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

In 1982, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decided that the provision of telephone instruments (technically known as customer premises equipment or CPE) did not need to be a regulated telecommunications service. Therefore, effective January 1, 1983, new CPE was deregulated and would have to be purchased or leased from utilities or other suppliers at prevailing market prices. CPE which was in-place or in inventory at that date continued to be regulated for the time being. To further implement its policy the FCC dictated that the cost of the telephone instrument be separated from the basic service rate to eliminate this charge for new CPE customers and to better inform old CPE customers of their costs and options. In a related action, the FCC had mandated that customers pay the full cost of their telephone installations (primarily designated as inside wiring) rather than a nominal fee.

In response to these federal policies, the APUC required all regulated local exchange utilities to unbundle (break down) their monthly telephone rates into separate components for CPE, inside wiring, and access lines. Almost all the telephone utilities regulated by the APUC have completed the unbundling process. The process was completed for Anchorage Telephone Utility, Glacier State Telephone Company, Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company, and National Utilities, Inc. in 1985. For those four utilities the rates in the chart below are the new approved rates; otherwise, the rates shown below reflect the monthly rates in effect for single party residential service on December 31, 1984.

RESIDENTIAL RATES

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Akhiok	$17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Akiachak	15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Akiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Akutan	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Alakanuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Allakaket	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Ambler	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Anaktuvuk Pass	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Anchorage	6.75[4]	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Angoon	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Aniak	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Anvik	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.

(1) Per access line.

(2) At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

(3) The access line rate includes $2.73 per month inside wiring charges.

(4) Anchorage Telephone Utility has 8 zones in the Anchorage exchange. The access lines vary from $6.75 in Zone 1 to $11.10 in Zone A6.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Arctic Village	$15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Atka	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Atkasuk	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Atmautluak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Barrow	12.25	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Beaver	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Bethel	11.35	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Big Lake	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Birch Creek	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Bird	9.85	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Border City	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Brevig Mission	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Buckland	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Cantwell	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Central	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chalkyitsik	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chefornak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chevak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chignik	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Chignik Lagoon	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Chignik Lake	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Chitina	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Chuathbaluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Chugiak	13.80	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Circle Hot Springs	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Clear	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Coffman Cove	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[3] The access line rate includes $2.73 per month in inside wiring charges.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)

(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Cold Bay	$24.85	$0.85	$0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Cooper Landing	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Craig	8.60	0.20	2.20	National Utilities, Inc.
Deadhorse	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Deering	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Delta Junction	27.80	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Dillingham	14.00	2.15	0.95	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Dot Lake	10.95	0.30	1.60	National Utilities, Inc.
Douglas	11.85	----[6]	2.10	Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company
Eagle River	13.80	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Eek	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Egegik	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Ekuk	26.27	----	----	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.[7]
Ekwok	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Elfin Cove	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Elim	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Emmonak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
English Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
False Pass	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Ft. Greely	27.80	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Ft. Richardson	7.55	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Ft. Wainwright	3.55	3.65	1.10	Telephone Utilities of Alaska, Inc.
Ft. Yukon	24.85	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Galena	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Gambell	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Girdwood	8.20	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility

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[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[3] The access line rate includes $2.73 per month inside wiring charge.

[5] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

[6] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line.

[7] Local exchange service at this location began in 1985; inside wiring and telephone equipment are provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Glacier View	$20.90	$1.90	$1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Glennallen	11.30	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Golovin	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Goodnews Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Grayling	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Gustavus	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Haines	7.05	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Halibut Cove	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Healy	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Hobart Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Holy Cross	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Homer	19.10	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Hoonah	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Hooper Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Hope	8.20	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Hughes	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Huslia	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Hydaburg	8.60	0.20	2.20	National Utilities, Inc.
Hyder	3.45	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Igiugig	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Iliamna	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Indian	9.85	----[3]	1.10	Anchorage Telephone Utility
Ivanoff Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Juneau	11.85	----[6]	2.10	Juneau and Douglas Telephone Company
Kake	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Kakhonak	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Kaktovik	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[3] The access line rate includes $2.73 per month inside wiring charge.

[5] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

[6] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)

(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Kalskag	$11.65	$0.90	$1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Kaltag	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Karluk	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Kasaan	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Kasigluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kenai	23.65	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Kiana	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cocperative, Inc.
King Cove	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
King Salmon	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Kipnuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kivalina	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Klawock	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Kobuk	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Kodiak	16.95	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Kongiganak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kotlik	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kotzebue	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Koyuk	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Kwethluk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Kwigillingok	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Larsen Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Levelock	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Lime Village	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Manokotak	26.27	----	----	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.[7]
Marshall	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
McGrath	11.35	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Mekoryuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Mentasta	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.

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[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[5] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

[7] Local exchange service at this location began in 1985; inside wiring and telephone equipment are provided on an unregulated basis.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Meshik	$17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Metlakatla	7.90	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Minto	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Moose Pass	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Mt. Edgecumbe	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Mt. Village	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Naknek	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Napakiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Napaskiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nelson Lagoon	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Nenana	27.80	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
New Chenega Bay[8]	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
New Stuyahok	10.60	4.40	1.85	Bristol Bay Telephone Communications Cooperative, Inc.
Newtok	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nightmute	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nikolai	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Nikolski	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Ninilchik	23.65	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Noatak	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Nome	7.90	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Nondalton	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Noorvik	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
North Pole	27.80	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Northway	15.25	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Nuiqsut	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Nulato	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Nunapitchuk	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[5] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

[8] This service area awarded to United Utilities, Inc., on June 24, 1985.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Old Harbor	$17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Ouzinkie	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Palmer	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Pedro Bay	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Pelican	7.65	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Perryville	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Petersburg	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Pilot Point	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Pilot Station	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Platinum	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Point Baker	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Point Hope	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Point Lay	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Port Alexander	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Port Alsworth	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Port Graham	17.50	----[2]	----[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Port Lions	15.10	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Quinhagak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Rampart	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Ruby	4.85	0.90	2.45	Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.
Russian Mission	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Sand Point	15.10	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Savoonga	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Scammon Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Selawik	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Seldovia	26.05	----[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Seward	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Shageluk	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[5] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Shaktoolik	$14.20	$0.30	$1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Sheldon Point	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Shishmaref	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Shungnak	15.95	1.60	0.70	OTZ Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Sitka	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Skagway	5.55	0.15	2.25	National Utilities, Inc.
Soldotna	23.65	---[5]	1.90	Glacier State Telephone Company
Squaw Harbor	17.50	---[2]	---[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
St. George	17.50	---[2]	---[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
St. Marys	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
St. Michael	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
St. Paul	12.65	0.65	1.30	Sitka Telephone Company
Stebbins	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Stevens Village	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Stony River	11.65	0.90	1.50	Bush-Tell, Inc.
Takotna	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Talkeetna	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Tanana	4.85	0.90	2.45	Yukon Telephone Company, Inc.
Tatitlik	14.00	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Telida	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Teller	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Tenakee Springs	17.50	---[2]	---[2]	Sitka Telephone Company
Thorne Bay	8.70	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company
Togiak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tok	10.95	0.30	1.60	National Utilities, Inc.
Toksook Bay	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tuluksak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tuntutuliak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tununak	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.

[1] Per access line.

[2] At this location the monthly rate is for inside wiring and the access line, and telephone equipment is provided on an unregulated basis.

[5] The access line rate includes $4.94 per month inside wiring charges.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE RATES (CONT.)
(As of December 31, 1984)
(except as otherwise noted)

Community	Access Line	Inside Wiring[1]	Basic Telephone Instrument	Utility Serving Community
Twin Hills	$15.50	$0.60	$1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Tyonek	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Unalakleet	11.35	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Unalaska	28.40	0.85	0.80	Interior Telephone Company
Valdez	9.25	1.05	1.05	Copper Valley Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Venetie	15.50	0.60	1.05	United Utilities, Inc.
Wainwright	7.30	3.20	1.50	Arctic Slope Telephone Association Coop., Inc.
Wales	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Wasilla	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
White Mountain	14.20	0.30	1.00	Mukluk Telephone Company
Whittier	----[9]	----	----	Whittier Telephone Company
Willow	8.90	1.90	1.00	Matanuska Telephone Association, Inc.
Wrangell	9.60	1.15	0.70	General Telephone Company of Alaska
Yakutat	7.65	2.00	0.95	Sitka Telephone Company

[1] Per access line.

[9] Whittier Telephone Company's rates are not yet unbundled.

BUSH PROGRAM

(Communities which are receiving dial telephone service through the Bush Telephone Program of Alascom, Inc.)

Community With Single Toll Phone	Expected Service Date of Local Exchange Service	Company To Provide Local Exchange Service
Cape Pole	----	----
Clark's Point	1986	Nushagak Telephone Cooperative, Inc.
Council	----	Mukluk Telephone Company
Crooked Creek	1986	Bush Tell
Koyukuk	----	(Local exchange service opposed)
Little Diomede	----	Mukluk Telephone Company
Portage Creek	1986	Sitka Telephone Company
Red Devil	1986	Bush Tell
Sleetmute	1986	Bush Tell
Squaw Harbor	----	----
Tetlin	1986	National Utilities

CERTIFICATED WATER UTILITIES

Alpat Water Utility Company
Alyeska Utilities, Inc.
Anchorage Water Utility
  Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Chugiak Utilities
College Utilities Corporation
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Cordova, City of
*Craig, City of
Dawn Development Corporation
*Dillingham, City of
Eklutna Utilities, Inc.
ERU, Inc.
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
  City of Fairbanks d/b/a
*Fort Yukon, City of
Glacier Utilities, Inc.
*Haines, City of
*Homer, City of
*Hoonah, City of
*Hydaburg, City of
*Juneau, City and Borough of
*Kake, City of
*Kenai, City of
*Ketchikan Public Utilities, City of
*Klawock, City of
*Kodiak, City of
*Kotzebue Municipal Utilities, City of
Kwik Log Water System
  Myron Allon Newton d/b/a
Matanuska Utility Company, Inc.
McGahan Utilities, Inc.
McKinley Utilities, Inc.
Mendenhaven Improvement & Maintenance Corp.
*Mountain Point Service Area of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough
*Nome, City of
  Nome Water and Sewer Utilities d/b/a
Norfolk Utilities, Inc.
*North Pole, City of
  North Pole Utility d/b/a
*North Slope Borough Utilities
Omlin, Inc., Paul
*Palmer, City of
Pelican Utility Company
*Petersburg, City of
*Rangeview Utilities
Rhodes, R. J. & Clara
Romig Park Improvement Company
S & S Development
  Robert M. & Evelyn V. Scott,
  Charles J. & Marlene C. Schneider d/b/a
*Saxman, City of
*Seldovia, City of
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
*Skagway, City of
*Soldotna, City of
Spenard Heights Water System
  Wayne Cates d/b/a
Sunny Slopes Water System
  Thomas R. Brewer & Robert T. Griffin d/b/a
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Unalaska, City of
*Valdez, City of
Valley Water Company, Inc.
*Wasilla, City of
*Whittier, City of
*Wrangell, City of
*Yakutat, City of

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

WATER UTILITIES
(1984 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant[1]	Gross Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000)				
Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	$27,105,628	$13,004,352	$2,694,677	32,102
Barrow Utilities & Electric Coop., Inc.	---[2]	1,353,883	305,797	9
Central Alaska Utilities, Inc.[8]	---	---	---	---
College Utilities Corp.[3]	2,897,769	1,118,537	242,009	1,477
Subtotal	$30,003,397	$15,476,772	$3,242,483	33,588
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $250,000)				
Alyeska Utilities, Inc.[4]	$ 110,246	$ 88,519	$ 17,534	492
Chugiak Utilities, Inc.	65,401	40,452	20,459	145
Dawn Development Corporation[5]	---	---	---	---
Eklutna Utilities, Inc.	430,880	118,018	(253,508)	456
Glacier Utilities, Inc.[9]	---	---	---	---
Kwik Log Water System Myron Allon Newton d/b/a[5]	---	---	---	---
Matanuska Utility Co., Inc.[5]	---	---	---	---
McCann, Alfred O.	109,445	24,575	5,020	75
McGahan Utilities, Inc.[5]	---	---	---	---
McKinley Utilities Company[7]	-0-	350	(54)	54
Mendenhaven Improvement & Maintenance Corp.	62,339	21,310	4,259	178
Norfolk Utilities & Development, Inc.	752,295	188,467	13,495	689
Paul Omlin, Inc.	34,598	2,666	(2,324)	13
Pelican Utility Company[5]	---	---	---	---
Rhodes, R.J. & Clara	55,805	14,651	(7,803)	140
Romig Park Improvement Company[7]	1,058	13,153	7,132	82
S & S Development Southeast Utilities d/b/a	328,227	91,899	15,543	592
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.	333,607	3,911	(28,789)	62
Spenard Heights Water System Wayne Cates d/b/a	7,874	6,747	(1,406)	25
Sunny Slopes Water System[9]	---	---	---	---
Valley Water Company, Inc.[6]	178,405	113,546	26,192	165
Subtotal	$ 2,470,180	$ 728,264	$ (184,250)	3,168
TOTAL	$32,473,577	$16,205,036	$3,058,233	36,756

(1) Net of contributions in aid of construction which consist of assessments or grants from customers or other sources which are used to fund plant construction costs.

(2) Water plant not segregated from wastewater, gas, or general plant.

(3) Information presented for year ended 11/30/84.

(4) Information presented for year ended 9/30/84.

(5) Information not available.

(6) Information presented for year ended 3/31/84.

(7) Information presented for year ended 4/30/84.

(8) Certificate transferred to Anchorage Water Utility.

(9) Pending certificate transfer to Anchorage Water Utility.

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL WATER RATES
(As of December 31, 1984)

COMMUNITY	LOCATION	UNMETERED FLAT RATE	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	Anchorage	$13.60	Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
	Kwik Log Subdivision	8.00	Kwik Log Water System Myron Allon Newton d/b/a
	Romig Park Subdivision	4.00	Romig Park Improvement Company, Inc.
	Seacliff Subdivision	9.00	R.J. & Clara Rhodes
	Spenard Heights Subdivision	10.50	Spenard Heights Water System Wayne Cates d/b/a
	Strutz and Morehand Subd.	23.65	Alfred O. McCann
Chugiak	Chugiak	26.00	McKinley Utilities, Inc.
	North Woods Subdivision	22.50	Chugiak Utilities, Inc.
	Peters Creek	25.00	Dawn Development Corporation
	Thunderbird Heights Subd.	24.30	Eklutna Utilities, Inc.
Eagle River	Eagle River	23.50	Norfolk Utilities, Inc.
	Eagle River	13.60	Anchorage Water Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
	Hylen Crest Subd.	25.00	ERU, Inc.
	Stewart Subd.	25.00	ERU, Inc.
	Sunny Slopes	14.91	Sunny Slopes Water System
Fairbanks	College	36.25[1]	College Utilities Corp.
	Lakloey Subdivision	49.71	Valley Water Company, Inc.
Girdwood	Alyeska	14.60	Alyeska Utilities, Inc.
Juneau	Mendenhaven	10.00	Mendenhaven Improvement & Maintenance Corporation
	Switzer Village	13.00	S & S Development
Kenai Peninsula	Nikiski	12.50	McGahan Utilities, Inc.
Pelican	Pelican	5.60	Pelican Utility Company
Wasilla	Century Park Subdivision	26.00	Matanuska Utility Company, Inc.
	Knik Road	7.00	Settler's Bay Properties, Inc.
	Swiss Castle Estates Wasilla West (Tract 1)	23.00	Paul Omlin, Inc.

(1) Average monthly bill, including $4.69 fire protection charge, for metered residential customers.

CERTIFICATED WASTEWATER UTILITIES

Anchorage Sewer Utility
  Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Barrow Utilities and Electric Cooperative, Inc.
College Utilities Corporation
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Cordova, City of
*Craig, City of
*Dillingham, City of
*Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System
  City of Fairbanks d/b/a
*Haines, City of
*Homer, City of
*Hoonah, City of
*Juneau, City and Borough of
*Kake, City of
*Kenai, City of
*Ketchikan Gateway Borough
*Kodiak, City of
*Kotzebue Municipal Utilities, City of
*Nome, City of
  Nome Water & Sewer Utilities d/b/a
*North Pole, City of
  North Pole Utility d/b/a
*North Slope Borough
*Palmer, City of
*Petersburg, City of
*Rangeview Utilities
Salmantof Utilities, Inc.
*Saxman, City of
*Seldovia, City of
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.
*Seward, City of
*Sitka, City and Borough of
*Skagway, City of
*Soldotna, City of
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Valdez, City of
*Wasilla, City of
*Whittier, City of
*Wrangell, City of

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

WASTEWATER UTILITIES
(1984 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant[1]	Total Revenues	Net Income	Users
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $1,000,000)				
Anchorage Sewer Utility Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a	$25,465,815	$19,583,270	$1,617,600	39,628
Subtotal	$25,465,815	$19,583,270	$1,617,600	39,628
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $500,000 but less than $1,000,000)				
College Utilities Corp.[2]	$ 1,208,376	$ 879,743	$ 12,671	1,439
Subtotal	$ 1,208,376	$ 879,743	$ 12,671	1,439
(Gross Operating Revenue less than $250,000)				
Barrow Utilities & Electric Cooperative, Inc.	---[3]	$ 52,603	$ 1,642	3
Salmantof Utilities, Inc.	50,000	405	270	3
Settlers Bay Properties, Inc.	-0-	911	(7,120)	7
Subtotal	50,000	$ 53,919	$ (5,208)	13
TOTALS	$26,724,191	$20,516,932	$1,625,063	41,080

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER RATES
(As of December 31, 1984)

COMMUNITY	FLAT RATE	UTILITY SERVING COMMUNITY
Anchorage	$ 14.70	Anchorage Sewer Utility
Eagle River		Municipality of Anchorage d/b/a
Girdwood		
Fairbanks	21.06[4]	College Utilities Corp.
Kenai	13.50	Salmantof Utilities, Inc.
Settler's Bay	10.85	Settler's Bay Properties, Inc.

[1] Net of contributions in aid of construction which consist of assessments or grants from customers or other sources which are used to fund plant construction costs.

[2] Information Presented for Year Ended 11/30/84.

[3] Wastewater Plant Not Segregated from Water, Gas, or General Plant.

[4] Average Single Family Metered Bill.

CERTIFICATED REFUSE UTILITIES

*Anchorage, Municipality of
Anchorage Refuse, Inc.
*Bob's Disposal Service
Bobby C. Pate d/b/a
Burton Carver & Company, Inc.[1]
Channel Sanitation Corporation
*Colville Environmental Services
*Copper Valley Construction Company
*Delta Sanitation
Joe Peters d/b/a
*Dillingham Refuse, Inc.
Drake's Sanitation, Inc.
*Duke
Allan W. Duke d/b/a
Eagle River Refuse, Inc.
*Fairbanks, City of
Department of Public Works d/b/a
Far North Sanitation Service, Inc.
*Haines Sanitation
Frank E. & Arla L. Shull d/b/a
*Interior Services
Ralph E. Bartlett d/b/a
*Irwin's Garbage Disposal
John D. or Jennie Irwin d/b/a
*J. D. Refuse Service
Delores R. Burnham d/b/a
Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.
*Lando Collection & Disposal Service
Chris Lando d/b/a
*March Disposal
Robert Marlow & George Chapman d/b/a
*Marche Sanitation
Chris Escalente & Marc Golat d/b/a
*Naabia Niign, Ltd.
*North Slope Borough
*Palmer, City of
*Patterson Sanitation & Refuse Service
Earl G. Patterson d/b/a
Peninsula Sanitation Company, Inc.
*Petersburg, City of
*Seward Service
Herman E. Leirer d/b/a
*Shelborne, David R.
*Thorne Bay, City of
*Tongass Sanitation
Wallace A. & Diana L. Crowe d/b/a
*Valdez Alaska Terminals, Inc.
Wasilla Refuse, Inc.[2]

(*)NOT REGULATED by Alaska Public Utilities Commission as to rates and services.

(1) Burton Carver and Co., Inc., is the holder of two refuse utility certificates, one for service to Hope and Turnagain Arm, the other to Homer.

(2) Wasilla Refuse, Inc., is the holder of two refuse utility certificates for service in the Palmer/Wasilla area because of its acquisition of Anderson Refuse.

REFUSE UTILITIES
(1984 Calendar Year)

Utility	Net Plant	Total Revenues	Net Income	Customers
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $250,000)				
Anchorage Refuse, Inc.	$2,535,694	$ 7,148,855	$290,761	23,647
Channel Sanitation[2]	717,396	2,103,273	(125,998)	3,934
Eagle River Refuse, Inc.	51,507	620,795	75,334	3,389
Far North Sanitation Service, Inc.	718,073	1,072,369	216,501	754
Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.[3]	188,306	591,087	2,567	260
Peninsula Sanitation Co.[4]	(1)	648,823	(103,085)	1,000
Subtotal	$4,210,976	$12,185,302	$356,080	32,984
(Gross Operating Revenue greater than $100,000 but less than $250,000)				
Burton Carver & Co., Inc. Alpine Refuse d/b/a	(1)	193,796	27,152	38
Burton Carver & Co., Inc. Homer Refuse d/b/a	(1)	224,306	(8,981)	255
Subtotal	(1)	$ 418,102	$ 18,171	293
TOTAL	$4,210,976	$12,603,404	$374,251	33,277

SAMPLE MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL REFUSE RATES
(As of December 31, 1984)

COMMUNITY	1 RECEPTACLE 1 PICK-UP/ WEEK	2 RECEPTACLES 1 PICK-UP/ WEEK	UTILITY
Anchorage	$ 10.31	$ 10.31	Anchorage Refuse, Inc.
Eagle River	9.67	9.67	Eagle River Refuse, Inc.
Fairbanks	6.00	6.00	Far North Sanitation Services
Girdwood/Alyeska	11.50	11.50	Burton Carver & Co., Inc. Alpine Refuse d/b/a
Homer	9.23	12.98	Burton Carver & Co., Inc. Homer Refuse d/b/a
Hope-Turnagain Arm	11.50	11.50	Burton Carver & Co., Inc. Alpine Refuse d/b/a
Juneau	18.44	18.44	Channel Sanitation
Kenai	10.13	10.13	Peninsula Sanitation Co.
Kodiak	5.50	5.50	Kodiak Sanitation, Inc.

(1) Information Not Available.

(2) Information Presented for the 16-month period ending 12/31/84.

(3) Information Presented for Year Ended 9/30/84.

(4) Information Presented for Year Ended 6/30/84.

CERTIFICATED AND REGULATED PIPELINE CARRIERS

Amerada Hess Pipeline Corporation

Arco Pipe Line Company

BP Pipelines, Inc.

Cook Inlet Pipe Line Company

Exxon Pipeline Company

Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.

Kenai Pipe Line Company

Kuparuk Transporation Company

Milne Point Pipe Line Company

Mobil Alaska Pipeline Company

Oliktok Pipeline Company

Phillips Alaska Pipeline Corporation

Sohio Pipe Line Company

Tesoro Alaska Pipeline Company

Union Alaska Pipeline Company

FINANCIAL INFORMATION COVERING
OIL PIPELINE COMPANIES
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1984
(in 000's)

COMPANY	PROPERTY GROSS	PROPERTY NET	TOTAL REVENUE GROSS	TOTAL REVENUE NET	THROUGHPUT BARRELS[1]
Amerada Hess Pipeline Corporation	$ 148,854	$ 102,265	$ 57,990	$ 23,868	9,060
Arco Pipeline Company	2,439,710	1,738,422	901,217	293,191	127,829
BP Pipelines, Inc.	1,606,177	1,209,023	624,099	489,169	104,235
Cook Inlet Pipeline Company	42,503	14,328	20,280	4,962	16,619
Exxon Pipeline Company	2,120,105	1,511,740	934,353	399,180	120,347
Golden Valley Electric Association, Inc.	4,408	3,059	763	227	16,945
Kenai Pipe Line Company	12,448	4,898	4,931	1,338	22,730
Kuparuk Pipeline Company	-0-	-0-	2,296	(3,198)	31,737
Kuparuk Transportation Company	127,642	121,772	8,174	6,389	14,401
Mobil Alaska Pipeline Company	396,569	294,509	155,431	71,781	25,121
Phillips Alaska Pipeline Corporation	125,812	93,674	49,006	17,418	8,066
Sohio Pipe Line Company	3,334,068	2,478,690	1,236,230	420,424	202,170
Tesoro Alaska Pipeline Company	22,456	16,395	6,922	2,477	0[2]
Union Alaska Pipe Line Company	126,148	93,870	50,885	21,279	8,183
TOTAL	$10,506,900	$7,682,645	$3,952,577	$1,748,505	707,443

[1] Crude Oil.

[2] Tesoro shipped 8,938 barrels of gasoline, jet fuels and other high volatile petroleum fuels and 1,123 barrels of distillate fuel oil.

THE ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Carolyn S. Guess, Chairman
Marvin R. Weatherly
Susan M. Knowles
Louis E. Agi
Kathleen L. Whiteaker

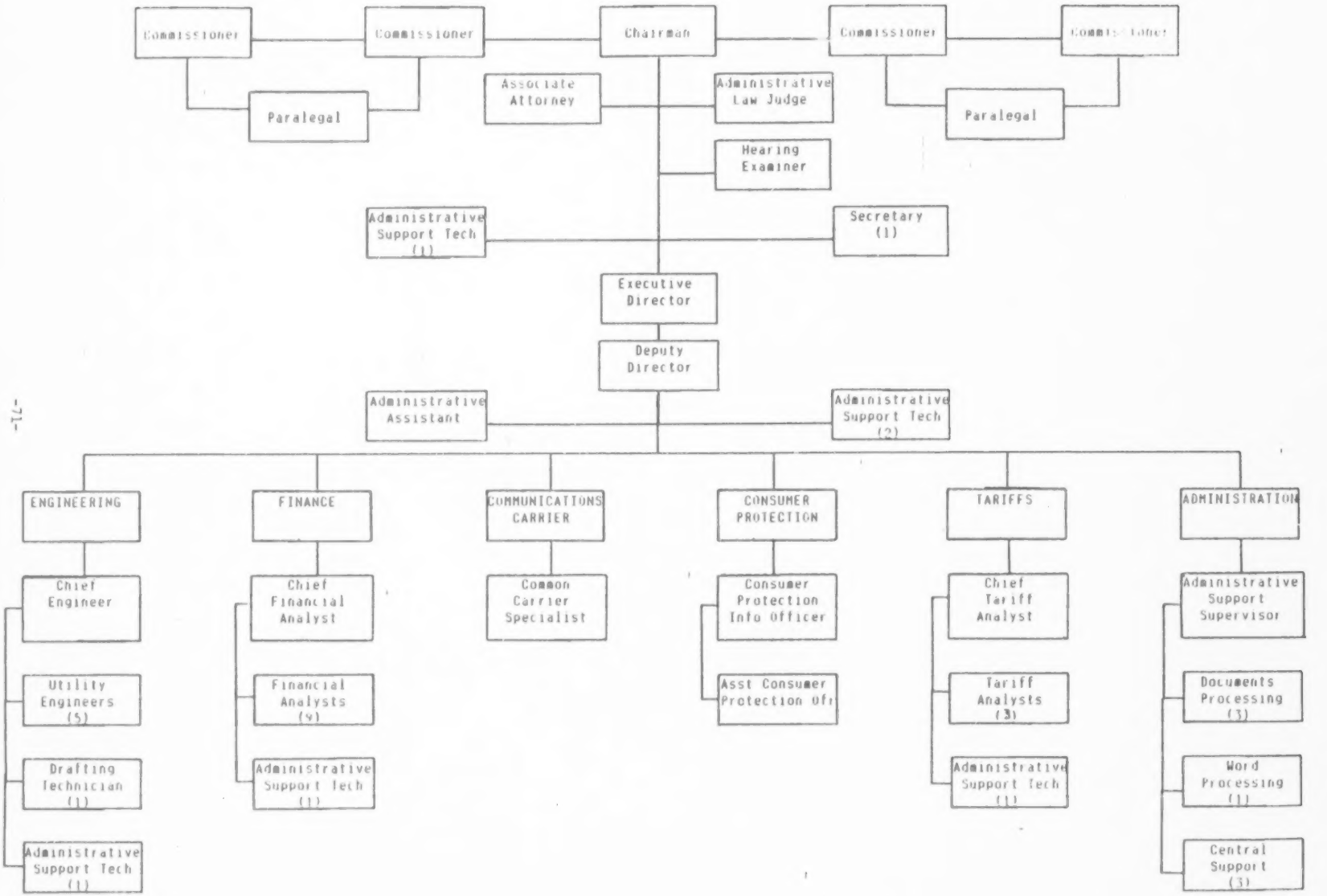
Carolyn S. Guess, Chairman (Appointed October 1, 1975 - current term ends September 28, 1987; Appointed Chairman March 17, 1981): College of William & Mary (BA); Acting Executive Director, APUC, 1979; Committee on Administration, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners; Board of Directors, National Regulatory Research Institute; Vice Chairman of Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission; born September 24, 1934, Montclair, New Jersey.

Marvin R. Weatherly, Commissioner (Appointed September 2, 1975 - current term ends October 31, 1990): Capitol Radio Engineering Institute; Member, Permanent Federal/State Joint Board on Telecommunications; Committee on Communications, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners; U.S. Marine Corps; Engineer for Bendix Radio-Alaska; Chief Engineer of Northern Television - Alaska; Project Manager of Page Communications Engineers - Viet Nam; Deputy Director, Viet Nam Operations, Control Data Corp.; Executive Director of Alaska Educational Broadcasting Commission; Director of Governor's Office of Telecommunications; born June 1, 1932, Fresno, California; married.

Susan M. Knowles, Commissioner (Appointed October 1, 1975 - current term ends September 28, 1987): Vassar College (BA) Political Science; University of Alaska (MBA) Business Administration - Finance; President - National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) (1984-1985); First Vice President - NARUC (1983-1984); Second Vice President - NARUC (1982-1983); Executive Committee - NARUC (1982 - Present); Committee on Gas - NARUC (1976-Present); Board of Directors - National Regulatory Research Institute (1982-1985); President, Vice President, Secretary Treasurer, Executive Committee - Western Conference of Public Service Commissions (1977-1982); Advisory Council - Gas Research Institute (1978-1984); Community Enterprise Development Corporation; property investment finance manager; restaurateur; born December 4, 1946, New York, New York; married, three children.

Louis E. Agi, Commissioner (Appointed February 7, 1983 - current term ends October 31, 1988): Columbia College (BA) Experimental Psychology, 1963; New York University School of Law (LL.B.), 1966; Assistant Attorney General, State of Alaska (Alaska Public Utilities Commission); Assistant District Attorney, Third Judicial District (Anchorage); District Attorney, Second Judicial District (Nome); private practice; admitted to practice in Alaska, Florida and New York; born June 11, 1941, New York, New York; married, one child.

Kathleen L. Whiteaker, Commissioner (Appointed January 15, 1985 - current term ends October 31, 1986): Ohio University (BBA); Certified Public Accountant, Ohio and Alaska; Chairman, Federal-State Joint Board Staff (1983-present); Committee on Accounts - National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC); Staff Subcommittee on Communications - NARUC; Staff Subcommittee on Accounts - NARUC; Chief, Communications Common Carrier Section - Alaska Public Utilities Commission (1982-1985); Chief, Finance, Accounts and Tariffs Section - Alaska Public Utilities Commission (1978-1982); Price Waterhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants; born July 27, 1951, Cleveland, Ohio.


Commissioner
Commissioner
Chairman
Commissioner
Commissioner
Paralegal
Paralegal
Associate Attorney
Administrative Law Judge
Hearing Examiner
Administrative Support Tech (1)
Secretary (1)
Executive Director
Deputy Director
Administrative Assistant
Administrative Support Tech (2)
ENGINEERING
FINANCE
COMMUNICATIONS CARRIER
CONSUMER PROTECTION
TARIFFS
ADMINISTRATION
Chief Engineer
Utility Engineers (5)
Drafting Technician (1)
Administrative Support Tech (1)
Chief Financial Analyst
Financial Analysts (4)
Administrative Support Tech (1)
Common Carrier Specialist
Consumer Protection Info Officer
Asst Consumer Protection Off
Chief Tariff Analyst
Tariff Analysts (3)
Administrative Support Tech (1)
Administrative Support Supervisor
Documents Processing (3)
Word Processing (1)
Central Support (3)

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OPERATING BUDGET - FY84-85

APPROPRIATION		LINE ITEM DETAIL		REVENUE ACTIVITY	
FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	FY APPROPRIATION	FY EXPENDITURES		REVENUE RECOVERED
1984	$4,254,581.00				
70100	Personal Services	$2,320,300.00	$2,308,507.20		
70200	Travel - General Fund	105,200.00	71,707.37		
70200	Travel - Program Receipts	20,000.00	19,829.84	GENERAL FUND:	$ 40,208.17
70300	Contractual - General Fund	593,100.00	571,386.24		
70300	Contractual - Program Rcpts	1,181,573.00	1,173,852.93	PROGRAM RECEIPTS:	456,410.35
70400	Commodities	25,608.00	25,521.36		
70500	Equipment	8,800.00	8,823.58		
	TOTAL	$4,254,581.00	$4,179,628.52	TOTAL	$496,618.52
1985[1]	$3,991,500.00				
70100	Personal Services	$2,530,800.00	$2,501,700.00		
70200	Travel - General Fund	73,600.00	36,800.00		
70200	Travel - Program Rcpts	25,200.00	23,300.00	GENERAL FUND:	$ 33,700.00
70300	Contractual - General Fund	372,000.00	335,290.00		
70300	Contractual - Program Rcpts	959,800.00	961,410.00	PROGRAM RECEIPTS:	46,900.00
70400	Commodities	22,000.00	22,200.00		
70500	Equipment	8,100.00	21,100.00		
	TOTAL	$3,991,500.00	$3,901,800.00	TOTAL	$ 80,600.00
				GF & PG RCP Rvd'd or Pending thru 12/6	$164,940.42

[1] Expenditure totals for FY85 include monies encumbered, and not yet spent against FY85. These include contracts and overdue invoices.

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

THE STATUTES

The Alaska Public Utilities Commission Act (AS 42.05), enacted in 1970, created a full time administrative agency to regulate public utilities within the State. The jurisdiction of the Commission extends to telecommunications, electric, gas, steam, water, sewer, and garbage utilities as defined by the Act. In 1981, the Legislature amended the Alaska Pipeline Commission Act (AS 42.06) to merge the Alaska Pipeline Commission into the Alaska Public Utilities Commission. The jurisdiction of the Alaska Public Utilities Commission was extended to pipeline carriers and pipelines.

A public utility providing service for compensation to more than ten customers is required to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Commission.[1] A certificate describes the nature and extent of authority granted to the public utility, including a description of the authorized service area and the scope of operations of the utility. No certificate may be issued unless the Commission finds that the service is required for the convenience and necessity of the public and that the applicant is fit, willing, and able to provide the utility service requested. Similarly, pipeline carriers subject to the Commission's jurisdiction must secure a certificate of public convenience and necessity. A certificate for pipeline carriers generally includes the same information found in a public utility certificate.

The Commission is responsible for making or requiring just, fair, and reasonable rates, classifications, regulations, practices, services, and facilities for public utilities and pipeline carriers. The Commission has the authority to investigate, hold hearings, prescribe systems of accounts, require the filing of reports, and take other lawful actions necessary to accomplish the stated purposes of AS 42.05 and AS 42.06. The Commission also determines the eligibility of electric utilities for power cost assistance and the kilowatt-hour subsidy amount under the provisions of AS 44.83.162 -- 44.83.164.

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[1] Electric and telephone utilities grossing less than $50,000 are not required to be certificated unless 25% of their customers petition the Commission for regulation.

A number of certificated utilities are exempt from economic regulation by the Commission, including:

(1) public utilities owned and operated by a political subdivision of the State, none of whose utilities is in competition with any other utility, unless the political subdivision elects to be regulated by the Commission;[2] (AS 42.-05.711(b))

(2) investor-owned electric or telephone utilities with annual gross revenues of less than $325,000, if the majority of customers elect exemption; (AS 42.05.711(f))

(3) utilities, other than electric or telephone utilities, with annual gross revenues of less than $100,000, if the majority of customers elect exemption; (AS 42.05.711(g))

(4) cooperative utilities organized under AS 10.25, if the majority of their members elect exemption; (AS 42.05.-711(h))

(5) garbage utilities with annual gross revenues of less than $200,000, unless 25% of the customers or customers paying 25% of the utilities' gross revenues have petitioned the Commission for regulation; (AS 42.05.711(i))

(6) cable television utilities, unless 25% of the customers petition the Commission for regulation. (AS 42.05.-711(k))

Electric and telephone utilities with gross revenues of less than $50,000 are exempt from both certification requirements and economic regulation, unless 25 percent of their customers petition for regulation.

There are five commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature for six-year terms of office. In addition to the business, engineering, and law members, there are two consumer members of the Commission.

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[2]The Anchorage municipal utilities and the Tlingit-Haida Regional Electrical Authority are the only utilities operated by a political subdivision subject to economic regulation.

REGULATIONS

The Commission has adopted regulations necessary and proper to carry out the duties assigned to it by statute.

The Commission's regulations are set out in Title 3, Part 5, Chapter 48 (Practice and Procedure), Chapter 49 (Deregulation), Chapter 50 (Energy Conservation), and Chapter 52 (Operation of Public Utilities) of the Alaska Administrative Code.

FY85 RATE INCREASES GRANTED
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)

	Requested	Granted
Alaska Electric Light & Power Company (Electric)		
Interim	4.61%	4.56%
Permanent	(1)	(1)
Rate of Return	12.96%	12.96%
Return on Equity	16.50%	16.50%
Alaska Power & Telephone Company (Electric)		
Interim		
Craig	12.98%	0.00%
Hydaburg	12.98%	19.00%
Skagway	24.00%	0.00%
Tok	36.00%	13.00%
Permanent		
Craig	12.98%	(14.38%)
Hydaburg	12.98%	9.29%
Skagway	24.00%	14.20%
Tok	36.00%	16.93%
Rate of Return	13.50%	12.50%
Return on Equity	16.00%	15.00%
Anchorage Refuse, Inc. (Refuse) U-84-11		
Interim	20.04%	20.04%
Permanent	25.73%	21.34%
Rate of Return	15.08%	13.84%
Return on Equity	17.00%	17.00%
Anchorage Refuse, Inc. (Refuse) U-85-36		
Interim	13.36%	13.36%
Anchorage Sewer Utility (Sewer)		
Interim	54.00%	54.00%
Interim	63.24%	63.24%
Aniak Light and Power Company, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	10.00%	10.00%
Permanent	20.80%	12.32%
Rate of Return	14.70%	13.74%
Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%
Channel Sanitation (Refuse)		
Interim	64.27%	38.02%
Permanent	64.27%	38.30%
Rate of Return	15.23%	15.23%
Return on Equity	17.00%	17.00%

(1) Permanent Increase requested and approved on a rate redesign

FY85 RATE INCREASES GRANTED (CONT.)
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)

	Requested	Granted
Chugach Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim:		
Wholesale	---[2]	2.66%
Retail	13.88%[3]	12.49%[3]
Permanent:		
Wholesale	11.24%	(.69%)
Retail	12.58%	12.95%
TIER[4] - Generation and Transmission Debt	1.50	1.15
- Distribution Debt	1.50	1.50
Interim:		
Wholesale	---[5]	12.75%
Retail	---[5]	8.04%
Permanent:		
Wholesale	---[5]	12.75%
Retail	---[5]	8.04%
TIER[4] - Generation and Transmission Debt	1.50	1.50
- Distribution Debt	1.50	1.50
Copper Valley Electric Association (Electric)		
Interim		
Glennallen	8.55%	8.55%
Valdez	10.16%	10.16%
College Utilities Corp. (Sewer)		
Interim	15.20%	15.20%
College Utilities Corp. (Water)		
Interim	1.79%	1.79%
Eagle River Refuse (Refuse)		
Interim	18.54%	15.05%
Enstar Natural Gas Co. (Gas)		
Interim	17.10%	16.47%
Egegik Light and Power (Electric)		
Interim	57.50%	33.27%
Permanent	57.50%	42.48%
Rate of Return	4.10%	3.26%
Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%

[2] None Requested.

[3] Increases requested and granted are not comparable due to intervening rate redesign.

[4] Times Interest Earned Ratio is the ratio of net margins plus interest expense to interest expense. TIER is the mechanism most often used in calculating the allowed return for REA cooperatives.

[5] An additional interim increase was granted computed based on Chugach's requested 1.50 overall TIER, pending the outcome of the Commission's decision relative to the reasonableness of requiring Chugach to form a generation and transmission cooperative.

FY85 RATE INCREASES GRANTED (CONT.)
(July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985)

	Requested	Granted
Glacier State Telephone Company (Telephone)		
Interim	1.90%	1.90%
Permanent	51.31%	3.203%
Rate of Return	13.52%	12.89%
Return on Equity	16.50%	15.68%
Homer Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	3.86%	4.10%
Permanent	3.86%	3.96%
TIER[4]	2.10	2.10
Iliamna-Newhalen Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	13.59%	11.38%
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc. (Electric)		
Interim	2.63%	3.22%
McGrath Light and Power Co. (Electric)		
Interim	21.94%	13.35%
Municipal Light & Power Department (Electric)		
Interim	12.39%	11.01%
Napakiak Ircinaq Power Co. (Electric)		
Interim	30.56%	30.56%
Pelican Utility Co. - Pelican Service Area (Electric)		
Interim	77.90%	59.23%
Permanent	77.90%	62.66%
Rate of Return	16.30%	14.00%
Return on Equity	16.50%	16.50%
S and S Development (Water)		
Interim	40.04%	7.23%
Tanana Power Co. (Electric)		
Interim	18.75%	12.57%
Permanent	18.75%	16.20%
Rate of Return	14.54%	13.46%
Return on Equity	16.00%	15.00%

[4] Times Interest Earned Ratio is the ratio of net margins plus interest expense to interest expense. TIER is the mechanism most often used in calculating the allowed return for REA cooperatives.

SYNOPSIS OF COURT APPEALS

At the end of 1985, eight cases appealing decision of the Commission, or involving the Commission as a party, were pending before the courts. During 1985, four other cases were decided by various courts and either dismissed or stayed while the Commission makes further decisions. In all the cases dismissed or stayed, and in the lower court decisions which are now on further appeal to the Supreme Court, the Commission's position was upheld.

Now pending before the Supreme Court are the following three cases:

Amerada Hess v. APUC. The eight TAPS owners have appealed the Commission's order charging the costs of its ratesetting investigation to the parties to those proceedings.

Glacier State Telephone Company v. APUC. The utility appealed a ratesetting order, alleging various procedural errors, and flaws in the approved rates.

City of Kenai v. APUC. The City of Kenai objected to the Commission's treatment of costs of relocated utility facilities required by local governments. After the Superior Court dismissed Kenai's appeal because it refused to participate as a party before the Commission, Kenai brought this further appeal to the Supreme Court.

Pending before the Superior Court are the following cases:

Cook Inlet Pipeline Company v. APUC. Cook Inlet Pipeline appealed the Commission's methodology for ratesetting and for collection of costs for the future dismantling of the pipeline. However, the appeal was stayed pending the Commission's reconsideration of the dismantling treatment.

Kenai Pipeline Company v. APUC. On appeal is the Commission's order concluding that it has jurisdiction to set rates for certain services which do not involve transportation of oil from the wellheads.

Chugach Electric Association v. APUC. The Commission concluded that evidence offered by Chugach Electric Association did not establish the need to eliminate a present tariff provision allowing applicants for service to construct their own facilities.

Homer Electric Association v. APUC. Under AS 42.05.651, the Commission required Homer Electric Association to reimburse the Commission's costs of the utility's recent rate case, including the cost of the Assistant Attorney General representing the Commission Staff.

General Communication Incorporated v. APUC. GCI complains that the Commission's action in filing a brief in Federal District Court in Alascom v. FCC violated the Open Meetings Act because the Commission did not make its decisions in a publicly noticed meeting.

During 1985, the following court actions were completed:

CVEA and City of Valdez v. APUC and APA. The Court granted summary judgment to the defendant in this suit alleging that the power production cost assistance paid to CVEA did not comply with law.

Multivisions v. APUC. The court upheld the Commission's order approving tariff provisions by which three utilities would charge for locate service in excess of certain monthly minimums.

Ketchikan Telephone Utility v. Alascom. The Superior Court agreed with the Commission argument that the dispute was over terms of interconnection to be decided by the Commission rather than the court.

Amerada Hess v. APUC. The Supreme Court found this appeal moot in light of the parties' agreement, and remanded the case to the Commission for a final order determining rates to ship intrastate oil.

UTILITIES WHICH HAVE HELD DEREGULATION ELECTIONS
AND THE RESULTS OF ELECTION

Utility	Result
Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.	Member/subscribers voted against being deregulated
Glacier Highway Electric Association, Inc.	Member/subscribers elected to become deregulated
Tanana Power Company	Subscribers voted against being deregulated
Cordova Electric and Telephone Cooperatives	Member/subscribers elected to become deregulated
Naknek Electric Association, Inc.	Member/subscribers elected to become deregulated
Circle Electric	Subscribers elected to become deregulated
Iliamna/Newhalen Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Member/subscribers voted against being deregulated

PCE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Akiachak Limited
Akiak City Council
Akutan, City of
Alaska Power and Telephone Company-Craig
Alaska Power and Telephone Company-Hydaburg
Alaska Power and Telephone Company-Skagway
Alaska Power and Telephone Company-Tok
Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Allakaket City Energy Cooperative, Inc.
Andreanof Electric Corporation
Aniak Light and Power Company
Atmautluak Joint Utilities
Beaver Electrical
Bethel Utilities Corporation, Inc.
Bettles Light and Power
Chalkyitsik Energy Systems
Chefornak Light and Power
Chignik Electric
Chitina Power Company
Circle Electric
Cordova Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Diomede Power, City of
Eagle Power Company
Eagle Village Energy Systems
Egegik Light and Power
False Pass Electric Association
Far North Utilities
G&K, Inc.
Galena, City of
Golovin Power Utilities
Gustavus Electric Company
Gwitchyaa Zhee Utility Company
Haines Light and Power
Hughes Power and Light
Igiugig Village Council
I-N-N Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Ipnatchiaq Electric
King Cove
Kobuk Valley Electric
Kokhanok Village
Koliganek Village Council
Kotlik, City of
Kotzebue Electric Association
Kwethluk
Kwig Power Company
Larsen Bay Utility Company
Levelock Electric Company
Manley Utility Company
Manokotak
Matanuska Electric Association-Unalakleet
McGrath Light & Power Company
Middle Kuskokwim Electric Cooperative
Naknek Electric Association, Inc.
Napakiak Ircinaq Power Company
Napaskiak, Inc.
Nelson Lagoon Electric Cooperative
Nightmute Light Plant
Nikolai, City of
Nikolski Power and Light Company
Nome Joint Utility System
North Slope Borough-Atqasuk, Nuiqsut
North Slope Borough-Kaktovik, Pt. Hope
North Slope Borough-Ft. Wainwright
North Slope Borough-Pt. Lay, Anaktuvak
Northway Power and Light
Nushagak Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Ouzinkie Utilities
Pedro Bay Village Council
Pelican Utility Company-Pelican
Pelican Utility Company-Sand Point
Perryville, City of
Pilot Point Village Council
Port Heiden, City of
Puvurnaq Power Company
Rampart Village Council
Ruby d/b/a Ruby Electric Company, City of
St. George Municipal Electric Utility
St. Paul Municipal Electric Utility
Sheldon Point Electric Company
Stevens Village Council
Takotna Community Association
Tanana Power Company, Inc.
Tatitlek
Telida Village Utility
Teller Power Company
Tenakee Springs, City of
Tetlin Village Energy System
Thorne Bay, City of
Tlingit-Haida Regional Electric Authority
Tulkisarmute, Inc.
Tuntutuliak Community Services Association
Unalaska, City of
Ungusraq Power Company
White Mountain Utilities
Yakutat Power, Inc.